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No. 7756.—VOL. L. *MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW on SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 1, and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (103rd time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Buist, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. B. Phillips, G. Stanton, G. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of DEARER THAN LIFE. SATURDAY NEXT, AFTERNOON and EVENING, THE UPPER CRUST. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER, THIS AFTERNOON.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 117th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Black, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi (Mrs. George Loveday), and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, H. Coveney, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 174th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE CHRISTMAS BURLESQUE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD; at 8.15, LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE; at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, J. Tapley, G. Sinclair, G. Capel, H. Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, M. Byron, V. Evelyn, H. Polak, Amelia Gruhn, M. Davis, I. Ellissen, &c. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON. TO-DAY at 2.30, "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, and old-fashioned Harlequinade. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
SATURDAY, February 1st,
and
EVERY EVENING at 8.15,
FOOL'S MATE
and
DR. BILL.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A per-version of "La Tosca" by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrtoun, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,855. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by BIBB and BOBB, the Torikata Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Arthur Corney, the Almonti Troupe, Fordie Gallimore, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord TENNYSON'S Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, Petrot, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Ring; May and Laverne, statuesque dancers, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

"THE TORYISM OF TO-MORROW."

IT is just five years ago since we published under the heading of "The Toryism of To-morrow" an important interview with Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in which that meteoric politician defined his principles of Tory Democracy. To-day Lord DUNRAVEN, who on many social questions acts, they say, as mentor to Lord RANDOLPH, takes up the tale, and carries the policy of Tory Democracy to some further lengths. Between Lord RANDOLPH'S first draft five years ago, and Lord DUNRAVEN'S more detailed exposition to-day, many things have happened. What effect have they had on Tory Democracy? Is the Toryism preached by Lord RANDOLPH and Lord DUNRAVEN still the "Toryism of To-morrow," or is it by this time entitled to be called the "Toryism of To-day"?

The answer may, we think, be very shortly given. The ideas of "Tory Democracy"—the Protectionist heresy excluded, for Lord RANDOLPH at least has disavowed it—have gained ground greatly during the last five years, but they have become less than ever the monopoly of the Tory party. The interview with Lord DUNRAVEN is well worth attentive reading as an indication of the direction in which many of the more thoughtful Tories are moving, but the direction is very much the same as that in which many, if not most, of the Liberals are moving also. Lord DUNRAVEN himself of course pretends that CODLIN'S the friend, not SHORT. Professor STUART deals only in programmes; he, Lord DUNRAVEN, deals then, we suppose, in performances? But does he, and can he? The Tories, who, according to him, are solid on questions of social reform, are in fact at least as much divided as are the Liberals. If any one doubts it let him turn, after reading Lord DUNRAVEN'S interview, to the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, in which he will find such Socialistic schemes as Lord DUNRAVEN favours trounced in the highest old Tory style. Or take, again, the single question of the Eight Hours Day, to which Lord RANDOLPH is almost, and Lord DUNRAVEN (it would seem) altogether converted. What is the attitude of the Tories—of the Tories who act, as distinct from the Tories who talk—upon this subject? Why, Lord SALISBURY would not so much as hear of even sending representatives to hear it discussed. It is stated this morning that the postponed International Labour Conference, summoned by the Swiss Government will meet in Berne in May next. The official title is to be the Conference for the International Regulation of Factory Labour. Until May next, therefore, Ministers have space given to them to reconsider their decision to have nothing to do with any proposal to establish an international Eight Hours Day. The less they believe in it the more ready they ought to be to knock its brains out in open debate. But so long as the Tory Ministry will not even, as it were, touch the Eight Hours day with the end of a ten-foot pole, what is the sense of Lord DUNRAVEN speaking of the Tory party as if it were solid on social questions? The simple fact is that on such questions both parties are divided. For the moment the two great parties are kept compact by the pressure of the Irish question. On the questions of social reform which will come up for solution as soon as Ireland is out of the way, neither party has any coherent or distinctive doctrine. If there are more anti-reformers on such questions on the Government side than on our own, it is because of the Liberal Unionists. "We are not hampered," said Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL in proclaiming the Gospel of Tory Democracy five years ago, "with any blind devotion to imaginary dictates of Political Economy as the Whigs are," and it was upon "the old Whig dodges" that he poured forth the fullest vials of his wrath. If Lord DUNRAVEN finds his party hampered upon social questions to-day, it is because the old Tory remnant has been recruited by the "old Whigs." One cannot show more clearly the state of flux in which parties now find themselves on all questions except Ireland than by saying that the best Tories are now to be found among the Whigs.

When all else is in a state of flux, the men with fixed ideas are those who will control the course of affairs. This is why "We are all Socialists now," all except the dukes and doctrinaires, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT should have added. Even in Germany, it seems, the process of permeation is steadily advancing. Whether Prince CAROLATH spoke in the Reichstag on Saturday for himself alone, or for other Imperialists also, remains to be seen; but his opposition to the Socialist Bill seems to portend a movement amongst Prince BISMARCK'S supporters somewhat analogous to the revolt of Lord RANDOLPH in this country. Lord RANDOLPH, having revolted, has been sitting, it seems, at the feet of Mr. SIDNEY WEBB; Prince CAROLATH perhaps will now go to school under Herr BEBEL. Of course, "Socialism" and "Social Democracy" are capacious terms, covering innumerable degrees and shades of political movement. But what seems certain is that the conception of State interference in order to actively promote the good of all by the means of all is everywhere gaining ground; and that to this extent Socialism will be the predominant note in the Liberalism, no less than in the Toryism, of to-morrow.

THE TORY PARTY AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LORD DUNRAVEN.

THE conference of the Miners' Federation, now in session at Birmingham, passed on Thursday last, by 82 votes to 19, a resolution to appoint a deputation to wait on Mr. Gladstone, Lord Dunraven, and Lord Randolph Churchill, in order to invite their support to the passing of an eight hours bill through Parliament. In view of the important position held by Lord Dunraven as chairman of the Sweating Committee, and his recent speeches on questions relating to capital and labour, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called upon his lordship on Saturday, and invited his opinion upon the several matters affecting those relations.


THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

"Your speech at Stratford was looked forward to with interest as probably throwing additional light upon your views respecting labour questions. Can you give me some further information?"—"I do not think," replied Lord Dunraven, "that I can add much to the several views expressed at Liverpool and Bermondsey, but I will endeavour to answer any questions you may put."

"Your Liverpool utterances have caused a good deal of controversy: may I assume that they were accurately reported?"—"Yes, I think so. In some papers I was criticised for saying that labour, especially the best-paid labour, had not advanced in due proportion to capital during the last twenty-five years. That was a mistake. What I said was to the effect that, although labour, especially the most highly skilled, had made great advances, I did not consider that, taking it all round, labour had obtained its due share in the general progress made by the industrial community in the last quarter of a century. I have also been taken to task for relying upon human nature. I may be wrong, but I confess to believing in the common sense and moderation of wage earners, and in the desire of capitalists and the public generally that justice should be done to all parties. The worst of it is that the true nature of issues is often obscured by ignorance, and by the passions and prejudices born of strikes and labour disputes."

"You have enjoyed some exceptional advantages, have you not, of forming an opinion on these social and industrial questions?"—"Well, I sat on the Royal Commission on Trade Depression, and I have listened to every word of the evidence given before the House of Lords Committee on Sweating. Whether that confers any exceptional advantages is a matter of opinion. The *Spectator* distinctly thinks not," added his lordship, laughing, "and was good enough to recommend me not to meddle with matters I do not understand. By what process that organ arrives at its conclusions about working men and their needs and ambitions—whether by evolving an ideal from its inner consciousness, or by some other equally efficacious means—I do not know. But let us turn to matters of importance."

TORY PERFORMANCE VERSUS LIBERAL PROGRAMMES.

"You appear, my lord, from your speeches," said our representative, "to think that the Tory party have the monopoly of the working classes; may I ask if you have seen Professor Stuart's plan and other Liberal programmes?"—"Oh, yes," replied Lord Dunraven, "the old story—'programmes sixpence each'—and dear at the money. The Liberal party have always been prolific in programmes. Their fertility of promise is only equalled by their sterility of performance. What is the use of programmes? They may afford a pretty pastime for philosophers and professors in their manufacture; but, as they never harden into practical results, they are of little value to the working men. The party is too much split up. Every shade of opinion, from the old Manchester school doctrines to the wildest Communistic visions, is represented in

OUR KITH AND KIN.

It is announced from Melbourne to-day that a Conference of the branches of Native-born Associations, under the presidency of Sir John Bray, Speaker of the South Australian House of Assembly, has been proceeding for the last four days. At the conclusion of the Conference a resolution was passed declaring that the time had arrived for the Federation of the Australian Colonies, and a scheme of Federal Government with defined powers was discussed and adopted.

* * * * *

Sir Henry Parkes would narrowly have escaped defeat in the New South Wales Assembly, on a vote of want of confidence, but for the good offices of a newly created "third party." The division resulted in 64 votes for the Government and 52 against. The "third party," composed of members Protectionist in principle, but out of sympathy with Mr. Dibbs, the leader of the Opposition, abstained from voting. Free trade and protection was the theme of the whole debate. Sir Henry Parke's tenure of office is evidently by no means too secure

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Dr. W. Pullman, the famous railway carriage constructor of Pullman city, Chicago, has been visiting Melbourne on business bent. It was his object to induce Mr. Speight, the Railway Commissioner, to introduce the Pullman cars on the Victorian railways. The Pullman Company offered to construct the cars free of charge on the condition that they should receive an amount equal to 25 per cent. on the value of each first-class ticket, to be added to the present fares. Mr. Speight replied that if the cars were adopted the Government would prefer to buy them outright, and make whatever profit could be made from running them. On various grounds, however, he thought the cars would prove unprofitable. Mr. Pullman, undaunted by his failure in Melbourne, was to proceed to Sydney. We wonder whether the authorities there will agree with Mr. Speight in thinking that the civilization of the colonies cannot yet include the Pullman car.

* * * * *

It is significant of the federal spirit which is beginning to make itself felt in all spheres of Australian life that there should have just been held in Melbourne a conference of all the colonial railway managers. Its object was the assimilation of the railway rates and charges at present prevailing in the different colonies. Great inconvenience is at present caused to merchants and traders by the greatly differing cost of transit in the various political divisions of the Australian continent. In many matters the railways would obviously be the better for being under federal control.

The Queen may be surprised to hear it, but she is undeniably the nominal head of at least one out-and-out republic. For proof of this strange assertion let Sir Henry Ponsonby procure a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of December 13, and read for her Majesty's information the report of the quarterly meeting of the Norfolk Island "community." Norfolk Island is a little paradise in the Pacific, 1,000 miles from New South Wales and ostensibly a dependency of that colony, but really a republic of the most primitive type. It is inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, who form the "community," or the body politic. Strangers may be admitted to membership of the "community" if they can secure a two-thirds vote in their favour.

* * * * *

Thus wrote Sir Harry Atkinson, Premier of New Zealand, to the chairman of one of John Dillon's meetings.—"I am fully convinced that not only is Home Rule required in justice to the Irish people, but also as the first great step towards the federation of the British Empire in a lasting form."

* * * * *

It was recently stated in this column that Major-General Edwards, the Imperial officer deputed to inspect the colonial forces, had ridiculed the claim of the West Australians to responsible government and the control of their vast territory, and had declared to an interviewer that he would report strongly to the Home Government against the concession of such a demand. The General has now explained that his words were never intended for publication. "I had," he bitterly says, "what I thought a courteous conversation, not a press interview, with a person who wore the insignia of a soldier, and whom I supposed to be a gentleman." The Australian interviewer is as fertile in expedient as his Yankee brother.

* * * * *

The Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne, whose death was announced by cable on Thursday, was one of the last survivors of the ancient ecclesiastical régim in Australia, under which clergymen of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian denominations were paid regular salaries from the treasury of the parent colony. When State-aid to religion was abolished, vested interests were respected, and Dr. Fitzpatrick, though resident in the colony of Victoria from its foundation, drew a pension of £100 per annum from New South Wales. He was one of eight young Irish pioneer priests whom Dr. Ullathorne, the late Bishop of Birmingham, persuaded to accompany him out to Sydney in 1838. Archdeacon Rigney, of Paramatta, is now the sole survivor of that historic little band.

it. On social subjects their views are not only conflicting, they are diametrically opposed to each other. They pull different ways, with the inevitable result of great expenditure of force and little progress."

"But is not the Tory party equally split up into factions?" asked our representative.—"No," was the reply, "certainly not: the pull is all in one direction. Your coach may get on very well, though the team may be a little uneven in pace—in fact, perfect equality is impossible; but, if you harness one pair behind, and pull in the opposite direction, you won't move much, and that is a fair illustration of the condition of parties. The general attitude of Tory statesmen has always been to look at all these matters practically, to recognise that labour has claims, that it needs protection under certain circumstances—and varying circumstances, and to deal with difficulties in a common-sense way as they crop up. They have never bound their legislation to preconceived theory. Toryism has never held to the theory that, if capital is well, all must of necessity be well. I don't say it has a monopoly, but it has produced more than its share of useful legislation. That is a matter of history.

STATE REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

"May I then ask what, in your opinion, are the duties of the State in respect to labour?"—"That," replied Lord Dunraven "is too big a question to be answered in an interview. Where the State can with wisdom interfere, and where it cannot, is a matter depending on the relative advantages and disadvantages that may ensue. But how can you draw a fixed line? Take the question of population, for example, the State could not, in my opinion, insist upon emigration, but it would be quite within its rights in checking immigration."

"Then I may assume, my lord, that you are in favour of the State stopping foreign immigration?"—"Certainly I am in favour of regulation," answered Lord Dunraven. "Foreign immigration of a certain kind ousts or degrades British labour; it causes the survival of the unfittest in everything except their ability to live under circumstances which we all consider to be far below the proper standard of life."

"But we are told by competent statisticians that the number of foreign immigrants is very small?"—"That may or may not be so, but the effect is large. It is not a question as to whether 100 foreigners take the place of 100 Englishmen, but of the effect these 100 foreigners have upon the market price of labour in the trades they invade. It is all a matter of supply and demand. If the demand is regulated by the requirements of capital invested in England, and supply includes all the available cheap labour of the world, I think British labour will consider the market against them. Besides, what can be done to relieve congestion by voluntary emigration, or to help weak trades by organization, if a tap of cheap and unorganized labour can be turned on at any time? You must not forget that the supply is inexhaustible."

"But do not these foreign immigrants create a trade in the country which we cannot afford to lose?"—"I cannot give an opinion about that; but, even if they create a trade which would not otherwise exist, I should say we are better off without it, considering the conditions under which it is carried on. The House of Commons Committee did not, it is true, suggest immediate State interference, but their report pointed to the probability of such a necessity arising, and in my opinion it will."

LIMITATION OF HOURS OF ADULT MALE LABOUR.

Our representative then turned to the subject of the Sweating Committee. "I suppose your report will be based on the same lines as your late speeches, and that you will recommend the stopping of foreign immigration, an eight hours working day, &c.?"—"This is a free country, and you may suppose what you please," was the reply. "I may say that some writers in the press appear to be unaware that a committee reports, not the chairman, and that they report on the evidence, and not on their individual opinions."

"But, my lord, you are in favour of an eight hours bill, are you not?"—"My opinions as to limiting hours of male labour were, I think, pretty clearly expressed at Liverpool."

"But you see no objection," interposed our representative, "to limiting hours of adult male labour?"—"On principle, none whatever," replied Lord Dunraven, "we do restrict the rights of men, and allow them to work on six days of the week only. The difference of sex does not constitute any essential difference in considering the advantages or disadvantages of regulating hours of work. Law generally follows upon custom, and if the State sanctioned the principle of limiting hours of adult male labour it would be pursuing the usual course, for custom does regulate them in all organized industries."

"May I ask your reason for wishing to see the hours of adult male labour limited?"—"Putting aside questions of humanity, surely the mental and physical sanity of the electorate is a matter of vital importance to the community, and it is clearly for the benefit of all that wage earners should have reasonable leisure. Then there is the question of excessive hour in some industries, and the additional employment that would be created."

BY TRADES UNIONS OR BY THE STATE: WHAT MATTER?

"Could not the same end be accomplished by trades unions?"—"Very likely; but, if so, it will probably be at the cost of much friction and many millions; and what possible difference to industry can the method of reduction make? It is a curious thing that we, who pride ourselves upon being a practical people, attach so much importance to sentiment in matters of this kind. The hours of adult male labour are limited by the State in the cotton trade, for instance, and nobody objects because it is done indirectly by interfering with female labour; and yet the limitation is just as effective as though the Act applied to men."

"But they managed to settle these matters without the intervention of the State in the Colonies?"—"That may be, but there is a vast difference between the state of the labour market in the colonies and the mother country. The subject has, however, I believe, been introduced in some of the Australasian colonies, and quite recently a bill came before the Legislature of South Australia."

"But, my lord, that bill, I think, did not say that a man was to work eight hours and no more? Are you in favour of making the eight hours system compulsory by legislation?"—"If you mean a universally applied Eight Hours Bill—no, of course not. Such an idea is absurd."

THE DRIVING AWAY CAPITAL BOGEY.

"But have you considered the effect on the capitalist?"—"I do not anticipate any bad effect in a reasonable reduction of hours; and, as a matter of fact, the great trades are making little more than an eight hours day at the present time. It should be borne in mind that all factory legislation has been resisted on the ground of driving capital out of the country; but, judging by Mr. Giffen's figures, we are still pretty well off in that respect."

"Ah, but excuse me," said our representative, "capital may leave the country, whereas labour is a fixed quantity, and the presence of labour without capital would scarcely be appreciated by the taxpayers."—"I have considered that point," replied Lord Dunraven, "but you apparently forget that the danger in that respect lies in those industries that are subject to foreign competition. As to other industries, it can make no difference to them provided all were on the same level. I admit, of course, that capital is more easily movable than labour; but capital invested in manufacturing and trade is not so volatile as you appear to imagine."

"But then there are the longer hours and smaller wages on the Continen to be taken into consideration?"—"The disproportion is, if anything, less than it was formerly. Although we advance, the tendency on the Continent is to overtake us: the general tendency there is towards shorter hours and increased wages."

CAPITAL IN MONEY, AND IN MUSCLE.

"But that does not alter the fact that, at present, hours are much longer and wages much lower on the Continent than in this country?"—"What we have to rely upon to retain our position in the world's market is the quality of our goods, and we shall never succeed by entering into a frantic race for cheapness. Quality, good material, and honest workmanship is what we should look to. To make capital unprofitable would be suicidal; but if you consider the profits of capital and the difference between the price paid to the maker and the price paid by the consumer it is difficult seriously to believe that a reasonable reduction of hours would have that effect. I admit that some capital may suffer—capital not wisely invested in concerns which are not carried on on principles of economy. We are inclined to attach a disproportionate importance to capital in money, and capital in muscle. We look upon it as a sort of cataclysm if the money invested in a mill does not make a fair trading profit; but, if the men whose brains and muscles are invested in the concern don't make a reasonable profit on their investment, it is merely the harmonious working of natural laws."

"Then I gather that you favour a normal eight hours day, coupled with provisions for expansion?"—"I stick to my position as defined at Liverpool. I see many reasons for curtailing excessive hours, many advantages in reasonable working hours for labour generally. I do not believe reasonable reduction would injure manufacturing trade and commerce. As to the method to be employed, there is much to be said on both sides; but if artisans and working men made up their minds that legal recognition of the custom of limiting the hours of adult male labour is desirable, I should certainly not oppose it; for I see no sound, social, or economic objection to the principle."

THE NEED FOR BETTER SANITARY INSPECTION.

Leaving that subject, our representative referred his lordship to his Bermondsey speech, in which he advocated increased inspection. "Yes, I am in favour of better inspection; all the facts and evidence in our possession point to that."

"But would you interfere with the sanctity of the British home?"—"I do not think that the British working man attaches great importance to the sacred right of employers to evade the Factory Act, or to the sanctity of sinks. If he is, he should agitate for the repeal of existing sanitary laws, for nothing is more demoralizing than the existence of laws that are constantly evaded."

BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND PROFIT-SHARING.

"Then, my lord, you have expressed strong opinions with regard to strikes?"—"Have I? As long as business is conducted on the principle of buying labour at the lowest competition price, without reference to its intrinsic worth, labour will, when the market is against it, try to force up its value by combination; and combination without the power to strike is valueless. Fortunately, capital, as a rule, does not in practice carry out the theory that there is no room for sentiment in business. My view is that, speaking broadly, the public desire fair play; and capital and labour wish to deal honestly by each other. If I am right, it is scandalous to civilization that no means has been devised for obviating strikes and lock-outs, seeing that nine-tenths of such disputes are due to misunderstanding."

"By arbitration?" interposed our representative,—"No, I think not," answered Lord Dunraven. "Rather by boards of conciliation where employers and employed are equally represented. The ultimate cure for labour disputes probably lies in profit-sharing and co-operation. The latter plan does not appear to be very generally successful, but I see no reason why profit-sharing should not be more largely adopted."

"You mean, I take it, a kind of bonus system?"—"Well," replied his lordship, "that depends upon what construction you put upon 'bonus system.' I do not mean a deferred payment dependent upon good conduct or anything else. I mean bonâ fide profit sharing—a share of profits recoverable like wages as far as practicable."

"The opponents of profit-sharing think they possess a strong argument in the fact that, if labour is to share in profits, it must also share in losses. Have you anything to say, my lord, on that point?"—"I think that objection, on the face of it, is an absurd one, seeing that labour must share in any losses by reason of the diminution of their share in profits: besides, there is their loss of employment to take into account."

WHAT A "DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY" MIGHT DO.

"And now, my lord, one other question, and I have done. At Liverpool, I think, you suggested that a Department of Industry should settle these questions?"—"Oh, no," replied Lord Dunraven, "I did nothing of the kind. I think there ought to be a Department of Industry, certainly; but not that it should have any arbitrary powers to settle rates of wages, hours of work, &c. That is very far from my intention."

"May I ask, then, what you propose such a department should do?"—"A great number of questions intimately connected with industry, especially with labour, do not receive the attention they deserve. Information is wanted as to the state of the labour supply; the class of goods in demand; the movements of trade generally, at home, in the colonies, and all over the world. Then there is a great need also for accurate information as to the causes, results, and incidents of strikes and lock-outs. What is generally known as working-class legislation is defective in some respects, and we are all agreed that the law is not carried out. Technical education is another matter to be considered. In respect of all these matters, and many others, the interests of labour suffer, owing to the fact that the necessary work is carried on by four departments whose hands are already full. And I believe that the creation of a special Department of Industry to take over this work would be attended with salutary results."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALFRED STEVENS AND E. B. STEPHENS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has this morning been called to a statement under the heading, "Alfred Stevens at the Old Masters," to the effect that when that artist was elected an A.R.A. the late Mr. Edward Bowring Stephens, to whom notice of that election was inadvertently sent, claimed and kept the honour. Permit me to state that the episode is absolutely without foundation in fact. Your contributor not having given any ascertainable authority, I do not trouble you with any of the conclusive information relating to Mr. E. B. Stephens's election, and disposing of the strange statement, which his family possess. In justice to the memory of a dead man, the insertion of this correction is asked by, Sir, your obedient servant,

HIS NEPHEW

January 24.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow me to point out a mistake in your article on "Alfred Stevens" published in last night's paper. You say: "In his capacity of master of the Sheffield School of Art, he not only justified his appointment, but returned with interest the benefits he had obtained from his 'alma mater.' In this you are confusing Alfred Stevens with his great friend, admirer, and fellow-worker, Godfrey Sykes, who afterwards designed the decorations for South Kensington Museum; he was first student and then master of that school of art. Alfred Stevens had studied chiefly in Italy before he went to Sheffield to design fire-stoves, fenders, &c., for Messrs. Hoole and Robson.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

LILIAN SYKES.

Duppas Hall, Croydon, Jan. 24.

CONCERT-GOING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask what you and your readers think of the arrangements for *increasing* the comfort of the masses who are invited to hear the oratorios at the Albert Hall? The management, not content with supplying a very limited number of chairs for the use of those who cannot afford the 4*s.* balcony, but are content with the more distant gallery, have been pleased to prohibit visitors who come late (and seven o'clock, after the doors are open, is not very much so for a commencement at eight), and for whom there is no seat accommodation, from taking in camp-stools, and other light articles for the prevention of weariness, during a wait of an hour, and a three hours' performance; and, furthermore, when such, if brought, have been taken away by the policeman at the door, to inform the humble but good-natured public by a large notice upstairs, that the attendants and others have instructions to prevent them from sitting on the floor—an act to which many have got accustomed, and which has shown the endurance and forbearance of the aforesaid good-natured public with such a management, for far too long in my opinion. Persons—who are not comfortable—are invited to transfer themselves to any other part of the house by payment of the difference I suppose that next all the existing chairs will be taken away, and spikes put all over the floor. It reminds one much of the old days, when third class carriages had no roofs, and those in charge of the train were instructed to squirt dirty water at the occupants so that they might be "persuaded" to pay a higher fare and travel in comfort.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

C. MALCOLM BELL.

Hillside, Dartford-park-avenue, N.W., Jan. 23.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

"The medicine hitherto prescribed has not done any good: therefore we must take some more of it." If a doctor argued that way he would lose his practice. But when statesmen employ that logic it is regarded as the most natural thing in the world. On Saturday the Prussian Home Minister maintained that—

As proved by the late Elberfeld trial of Anarchists, Social Democracy continued to be as deep rooted and dangerous as ever it was, and consequently as much in need of positive repression by all the means which had hitherto been at the disposal of the Government for this purpose.

Surely this is somewhat inconsequent. It would be more logical if he had said, "Having had several years in which to apply our favourite specific, and having utterly failed, we now propose to change the treatment." But it would be to expect too much to look for such a confession from a coercionist Minister—at home or abroad.

Prince Carolath's speech seems to have made an immense sensation in the Reichstag, and no wonder. Since Balaam's ass reproved its master, there has been nothing like it. Here is what the *Times* correspondent says:—

When it is considered that Prince Carolath is a great Silesian magnate, an hereditary member of the Prussian House of Lords, a Landrath, or administrative chief of an arrondissement in the Prussian Bureaucracy, and a reserve captain in the Prussian army, it may well be imagined what a stupefying effect almost was created by this audacious speech of his.

It remains to be seen whether the Prince's plucky impeachment of a law which empowers officials, among other things, to suppress newspapers for publishing a poem in praise of a poor English labourer who sacrificed his life in saving a railway train from destruction, will have any effect in the coming elections, as the German nation will speak out on February 20, and then remain silent for five years. The result of the pending appeal to the people is naturally awaited with much anxiety. One thing alone seems to be certain: the Social Democrats will come back as strong as ever.

The news that Major Serpa Pinto has been ordered to the West Coast of Africa is good, so far as it goes. The further this firebrand is removed from the combustibles on the Shiré river, or the excitable population on the Tagus, the better. But we doubt whether our peace and arbitration men are altogether on the right tack in pressing for arbitration. No doubt the General Act of the Berlin Conference prescribed mediation prior to an appeal to arms. But Portugal set that at nought when she attacked the tribes under a British protectorate; and before mediation can be thought of she must restore the *status quo ante* to the exploits of Major Serpa Pinto. When the last Portuguese official has recrossed the Ruo, mediation will become possible. But not till then.

What is to be done about tithes? Last session Ministers brought in a "small and useful" measure which they were compelled incontinently to drop. All the recess the agitation has been simmering, and to-day the *Standard*, writing quite in Sir W. Harcourt's vein, tells Ministers that there must be no more "small and useful" measures. It tells Lord Salisbury to do nothing or stake their existence on

A bill that will clear the ground, and leave over no troublesome remanets for a more convenient season.

There must be no more legislation by instalments—no more small and imperfect plans. There must be root-and-branch work or nothing at all. It is the latter alternative which Ministers will adopt if they do not wish to devote the whole of next session to the discussion of the burning question of Church property.

The gas-stokers are very angry with the dockers and the trade unions, it seems, for having left them severely alone in their struggle with Mr. Livesey. The trades union, said one of the speakers at yesterday's meeting, cared no more for them than for Red Indians; and the dockers, having got what they wanted, selfishly left the gas-stokers to fish for themselves. To which accusation, the defence of course would be that when you see a man entering upon a hopeless struggle, the worst service you can do him is to prolong the agony. The gas strike was devoid from the first of all the conditions of success; and to back all strikes, right and wrong, wise and foolish alike, would be a sure way to discredit the whole movement. Note, by the by, that Mr. Lafone, in a letter to the *Times* this morning, sticks up for the few dockers now on strike for "dinner-pay." Since at nearly every dock and wharf the pay has been conceded, it is neither likely nor fair, says Mr. Lafone, that those at Hay's Wharf should go without it.

Who is there capable of making out the butcher's bill of the influenza? All that is known at present is that the increased mortality returns this month show an excess of deaths comparable to the slaughter of a bloody campaign. According to a Madrid correspondent the deaths in the Spanish capital this month have risen from 43 to 215 per day, an increase of 400 per cent. In Rome the disease appears to be playing havoc among the aged ecclesiastics. Monsignor Jacobini, who is not an aged ecclesiastic, but still in the prime of life, we are glad to see has rallied, but a Cardinal or two are *in extremis*, and Monsignor Stonor, the Pope's English chaplain, is down with the pneumonia which follows in the wake of the influenza.

When Baron de Worms got his Karun River concession from the Shah, the Conservative and Russophobist papers chortled so much in their joy over this great diplomatic success that we felt constrained to tell them that they were not only making themselves ridiculous, but were directly playing into the hands of their rivals. Of course we were disbelieved. But our warnings are to-day signally vindicated by the correspondent of the *Times* in Persia. He says:—

When the British Minister obtained the Karun Concession many British newspapers committed the error both of exaggerating the importance of the concession, which in its present undeveloped state is almost valueless, and of extolling the successful diplomacy which had extorted it. The concession involved no monopoly for British trade, and indicated no peculiar resuscitation of British influence. Seeing, however, that these merits were loudly claimed for it by the English and European press, the Russian Minister in Persia received instructions to apply the screw at Teheran; and the result of his combined threats and persuasion was the signature of a document by the Shah which gave to Russia the refusal of any railway concession in Persia for a period of five years.

Just as we predicted, and just as any one might have known who took the least trouble to master the A B C of the Persian question. But that unfortunately is just what our Jingo contemporaries will not do.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 3*s.* 6*d.*; four weeks, 7*s.* SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 9*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street Strand, W.C.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.*

THIS volume contains more than four hundred names, which have allotted to them, on an average, very little more than a single page. This, perhaps, may be taken as a proof that few among them are of much importance; and it tends the same way when we find that the longest articles are those which treat of the "Four Georges." English kings, whatever their personal insignificance, necessarily occupy a considerable space, nor is it possible to divide the historical from the biographical element. It is interesting to see in the continuity of these four able memoirs the amount of personal government which the Hanoverian monarchs exercised. When the biography of Queen Victoria comes to be written there will be found a remarkable contrast in this respect. It is not that the present Sovereign "reigns but does not govern," at least if to reign is to fill a position of dignified insignificance. She probably does far more than any of her predecessors; but she is the permanent chief of her Cabinets, and gives to all an impartial help which did not enter into the Georges' conceptions of government. Professor A. W. Ward's memoir of George I. is perhaps the most interesting of the four. It raises our estimate of this Prince, an unamiable person indeed, but a ruler of much more capacity, and it may be even said of more statesmanlike aims, than he was commonly credited with. Another George, not one of the four, the husband of Queen Anne, has also a good word said for him. He had the domestic virtues of the third Sovereign of that name, showed an intelligent interest in some branches of science, and though he had no opportunity of rendering great service to his adopted country, certainly did not do it any mischief. Among the literary articles Mr. Austin Dobson's account of Gay is the most interesting. The subject is a good one, for it gives us glimpses of literary and social life in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Dobson is evidently of opinion that Gay received as much as he deserved. He died "unpensioned with a hundred friends," but his friends nevertheless did as much for him as could be reasonably expected. He left what was in those days a fair fortune for a man of letters, £6,000, and this might have been much more but for his own folly. He lost his all in the South Sea speculation, and must have accumulated the £6,000 in the twelve years between the South Sea crash and his death (December 4th, 1732). The poets that have done as well with their art may be counted on the fingers. Edward Gibbon is treated by the editor, who writes a judicious article about the great historian. His criticism on the "Decline and Fall" is expressed with such brevity and point that it is well worth while to quote it. "In accuracy, thoroughness, lucidity, and comprehensive grasp of a vast subject, the 'History' is unsurpassable. It is the one English history which may be regarded as definitive. Its philosophy is of course that of the age of Voltaire, and implies a deficient insight into the great social forces. Its style, though variously judged, has at least the cardinal merit of admirable clearness, and if pompous is always animated. Whatever its shortcomings, the book is artistically imposing as well as historically unimpeachable as a vast panorama of a great period." "David Garrick," by Mr. Joseph Knight, is another item of some importance. Among the minor notices is that of Henry Garnett, of gunpowder-plot fame: the writer, Mr. Thompson Cooper, is content to leave the question of Garnett's guilt as Mr. Gardiner before him left it, with a somewhat adverse summing up. John Gill, one of the most learned Hebraists that this country has ever produced, might perhaps have been accorded a longer notice. Robert Hall, indeed, described his Commentary as a "sea of mud," but, for all that, it is a mine of curious knowledge, and merited a more detailed description. It is interesting to observe that, in the opinion of Mr. Gordon Goodwin, the lady who gave such vigorous expression to her hatred of Prelacy and Service Books was really a Jenny Geddes, but Mr. Goodwin doubts the authenticity of the stool which is one of the boasts of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum.

* "Dictionary of National Biography." Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XXI. Garnett: Gloucester. London: Smith and Elder.

City Notes.

LONDON AS A COLONIAL WOOL MARKET.

The statements which have been current that colonial wool is being diverted from the London market to Antwerp and elsewhere are, we learn, correct in a degree; but little or no alarm is felt by those engaged in the business that London will lose its position as the great entrepot of the wool trade. When the demand is brisk, as it has been for some time, the Australian growers are ready to sell to agents in the colonies, and shipments are made direct to the manufacturers. That is why an increased amount is being landed at Antwerp. Colonial wool has also been landed at Grimsby, but part of these consignments has been forwarded to London, after the Yorkshire demand has been satisfied. No doubt the higher cost of labour and heavier dock charges are partially responsible for this diversion; but it is believed that when we have a falling market again, and the growers cannot obtain their limit from the agents on the spot, colonial wool will again find its way in the old volume to the market here. The total import last year was 1,526,698 bales, a decrease of 6,822 bales as compared with 1888, but an increase of 175,356 bales as compared with 1887.

WRITING OFF CAPITAL.

In addition to paying new calls, the shareholders of the American Pastoral Company (Limited) have to face the cancelling of capital paid up to the extent of £4 per share. A revaluation of the herd shows a loss of £136,000, so the amount is to be written off the 34,645 ordinary shares. It is believed that at last bottom has been touched, and the new valuation must be considered safe if cattle ranching is to pay at all.

THE SARDINE UNION.

Sardines are expected to go up in price. They were so low a year ago that they were sold at less than the actual cost of production, with disastrous results to the curers. More firmness was, however, shown in the closing months of last year—the operation of the Merchandise Act not being without an influence, as it prevented the importation from Spain and Portugal of tins of sardines bearing indications of French origin. The conditions now are favourable to a further rise, which is likely to be accentuated by a movement in France to combine a large proportion of the sardine factories under a single management. Referring to this scheme, which the trade here believe will be carried into effect, Messrs. Stebbing and Co. say:—"Without venturing to predict that the proposed combination will prove a great and lasting success to those immediately concerned in it, we may state without hesitation that it will be of a sufficiently powerful character to effect its avowed object, for a time at least, of raising the prices of sardines generally to a level that will give a reasonable margin of profit to the producer."

GERMANY'S EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Trench's report on the budget of the German Empire for 1890-91, which has been forwarded from Berlin, shows that the estimated expenditure exceeds that of 1889-90 by no less than 12 millions sterling. With the exception of a sum of £1,180,000, to meet the cost of cutting the canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, and a few comparatively small items for other special purposes, the whole of this excess expenditure is debited to the army and navy. The ordinary cost of maintaining the German army is £18,840,000, but next year there is to be an additional extraordinary expenditure of £9,478,000, and £3,720,000 more for fortifications, railways, barracks, arms and accoutrements, bringing up the total ordinary and extraordinary cost of the German army to £31,038,000. The ordinary expenditure on the navy is just under two millions, but there is to be an extraordinary expenditure of 2½ millions more on new ships of war, including a new Imperial yacht, armaments for old men-of-war, torpedoes, &c. The total ordinary expenditure of the year is put down at £42,481,000, and the extraordinary at £17,953,000, making an aggregate of £60,433,000.

The Ladies' Corner.

A DAY WITH THE LADY GUIDES.

A LADY correspondent, who appears to have somewhat morbid tastes, sends us the following account of a day which she recently spent in London with one of the "Lady Guides":—

My day was a long one, as we began with the scenes of the Whitechapel murders and ended with the Old Masters at the Academy. There was a little difficulty in finding a guide who was prepared to brave the terrors of Whitechapel. The manageress wrote to say that there were only two women on the staff who could undertake such a journey; but I am inclined to think there was only one. The guide arrived promptly at ten o'clock. She was preceded by a porter from the office with instructions to intercept her with a plan of the scenes of the murders, kindly provided by Scotland-yard at the last moment. At first they had refused to have anything to do with such an expedition. The guide was an exceedingly brisk little woman with twinkling feet and kind blue eyes. She was dressed in a long sealskin jacket, a black bonnet, and a brown dress; while her equipment as guide consisted of a small handbag and a small umbrella.

"I have," she said, "been to Scotland-yard, and they have advised me to have a plain-clothes policeman to follow us if we are going into Whitechapel." This dubiously, uncertain whether I should like a second guide. I scouted the idea, and we set out. By the way, a police escort costs five shillings. I said I supposed she would think me rather ghoulish. "Well," answered the guide, "yes, I do. Are you going to write a novel?" But the 'bus came up, and we settled inside before I could explain. On the way she discussed the objects of interest—Dr. Parker's Temple, St. Sepulchre's, where criminals got a bouquet on the way to Tyburn, and the like. But we soon got to the more interesting topic of the lady guide herself. She said confidentially: "It's only one woman in a hundred thousand who would do what I am doing—no; not if you gave them £40,000." "How are the lady guides getting on?" "Excellently. The association does an amount of indirect good. There are many women, you know, who don't want to be guides who get situations as governesses, and secretaries and housekeepers." "Do you escort people out every day?" "No, some days I am at work in the office. Sometimes we get a week's work right off. There was a Spanish lady who sent down to the office on the off chance that we might have a lady who could speak Spanish. We sent her such a woman, and she stayed in London three weeks and employed a guide all the time. That guide has just returned from America. She went out there to chaperon a lady. No; we never take out gentlemen—unless, of course, they accompany ladies."

"Is the committee composed of ladies?"—"No; there are four gentlemen on it. There are now fourteen lady guides regularly employed on the staff, and a number of outsiders who get casual employment, perhaps once or twice a week."

"But does it pay you? You must wear out a lot of clothes, and of course you have to keep evening dresses in stock for theatre going."—"Yes; but all ladies have evening dresses, and they must be worn sometimes. I like the work, for I am glad to have something to do, and I believe half the wickedness in the world comes from idleness."

In this artless way my little friend the guide prattled on, and we came to the Mansion House and walked on to Mitre-square, and thence to the scenes of the other murders. The little woman seemed to find her way about very easily, but she explained that this was accounted for by her superior "bump of locality." We had been out nearly three hours, but the guide showed no sign of fatigue. So we went to Crosby Hall to see the mansion and have some lunch. By this time I had seen enough criminal show places for my purpose. So I suggested we should go to the Academy and see the Old Masters. But before we started for the Academy we paid a visit to the People's Palace, I asked the guide what places she found her customers most clamorous to visit. "That is according to their temperament. Every one wants to see Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. A great many want to know all about Dickens's resorts; others want to go and see the house where Carlyle lived. A good many women will only dawdle about the shops all day, sometimes staying an hour in one shop without purchasing anything."

"It must be very tiring for you?"—"Well, a good many ladies left the association after a few attempts. They gave it up on account of fatigue. Pride was the reason for which others left. A lady took a party to the Crystal Palace, for instance, and three days afterwards she met them at a friend's house. She never went out guiding again. You would be surprised at the airs some candidates put on. One lady came in and said, when asked her qualifications, 'Oh, it's nothing. I would undertake to guide any one anywhere.' But she was obliged to confess that she didn't know the name of a statue standing in Trafalgar-square."

"We refused several queer offers before yours came," added the lady guide; "but I resolved that I wouldn't refuse the next difficult job, as the association is so young, and so many refusals might damage it."

We got to Piccadilly by 'bus, and the guide discoursed on the Old Masters, her remarks being founded on a nice observation of the catalogue. She said nothing original, however. So we had some tea, and then went down to see the outside of Marlborough House. She said it was impossible to get inside. It was half-past four then, and the guide still declared that she wasn't tired. I paid her the fee and took a 'bus home. Here is the list of a day's expenses with the lady guide:—

	s.	d.
Guide	8	6
Lunch	3	3
Tip to man at People's Palace	1	0
Fares to People's Palace	2	3
Entrance to Academy	2	0
Catalogue	0	6
Tea	1	0
Total	18	6

As for the lady guide, I cannot say she favoured any extravagance. She preferred the 'bus to the hansom; she never asked for anything to eat, and our meals were very modest, and she seemed to have a frame of india-rubber. I could not outwalk her. She was never out of breath, and she never seemed tired.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem desirable.)

GORE, J. E., F.R.A.S. "The Scenery of the Heavens." (Roper and Drowley.) [A popular account of astronomical wonders. Cloth. Pp. 320. Stellar photographs and other illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.]

GREVILLE, HENRY. "A Noble Woman." (Chatto and Windus.) [A novel in one volume. Translated from the French by Albert D. Vandam. Cloth. Pp. 280. Price 5s.]

GURNEY, ALFRED, M.A. "Voices from the Holy Sepulchre, and other Poems." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) [A volume of verse. Cloth. Pp. 124. Price 5s.]

HOME, MOME, DUNGLAS. "The Gift of D. D. Home." (Kegan Paul, Trübner, and Co.) [Apparently a supplementary volume to "D. D. Home: His Life and Mission." Further evidence as to the Spiritualist's gifts is brought forward. Pp. viii., 388. Price 10s.]

HOPE, ESME. "William Orleigh." (Remington and Co.) [A novel in two volumes.]

JENNINGS, HARGRAVE. "The Indian Religions, or Results of the Mysterious Buddhism concerning that also which is to be understood in the Divinity of Fire." (Redway.) [Cloth. Pp. xix., 238.]

LARWOOD, JACOB. "Anecdotes of the Clergy." (Chatto and Windus.) [A collection of *jeux d'esprit* illustrating the antiquities, humours, and eccentricities of the "Cloth." A new edition. Cloth. Pp. 336. Price 2s.

SIGERSON, GEORGE, M.D. "Political Prisoners at Home and Abroad." (Kegan Paul.) [Introductory letter by Professor Bryce, M.P., and an Appendix of Dietaries. Cloth. Pp. xvi., 224.]

"THE ADVERTISER'S A.B.C." (Browne, 163, Queen Victoria-street.) [The work which comprises 1,050 pages, contains a complete record of the British, Colonial and Indian newspaper and periodical press as it at present exists, with scales of advertising charges and other particulars of special value to advertisers and the newspaper world generally. Over 200 pages of new matter have been added, and every section of the book has been brought down to the latest date. Price 10s. 6d.]

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THE LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM'S ROMANCE.

According to the *Yorkshire Post*, a pretty story is current just now as to why the late Bishop Lightfoot, of Durham, remained single. It is said that in his early middle life, when already occupying a professor's chair at Cambridge, he proposed and was rejected. The lady took another clergyman for her husband, and when Dr. Lightfoot had been a little while in Durham, he found her in a country vicarage, striving hard to make both ends meet. The Bishop at once sought an opportunity of advancing his rival to one of the best livings in the diocese. This is, in its way, a very charming picture; but it is but one of a little crop of romances, all redounding to his credit, but all regarded with regretful incredulity by those who knew the Bishop.

"EDNA LYALL" SERIOUSLY ILL.

"Edna Lyall" (Miss Ada Ellen Bayley) is still very unwell. The author of "Donovan" had nearly recovered from the effects of an attack of rheumatic fever from which she suffered last summer, but three weeks ago, having taken a chill, she again became seriously ill. She is now going on satisfactorily at her home at Eastbourne, but she will be unable to undertake any literary work for a long time to come.

THE LANCE AS A MILITARY WEAPON.

The lance has at length been definitely adopted as the arm of the German cavalry. The order is published in one of the German military gazettes. Exceptional interest attaches to the new order, those who remember Marshal Moltke's objection to the lance as a weapon for heavy cavalry, concluding that he has once more been consulted, but has been overruled. Marshal Moltke is reputed to have recommended that the lance should form the weapon of the Uhlans, but that it should not be given to either the cuirassiers or the dragoons.

Thirty leading sugar planters in Texas State have organized a Texas Sugar Growers Association, 2,000,000 dols being represented. The main object is to secure favourable legislation for the industry.

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FOURTH EDITION.

THE GALE BY LAND AND SEA.

THE MISSING NEWHAVEN AND DIEPPE STEAMER.

Up to twelve o'clock to-day no tidings had been received as to the whereabouts of the Brighton and South Coast Companys' steamer *Paris*, which left Dieppe at one o'clock on Sunday morning, and should, in the ordinary course, have arrived at Newhaven at six A.M. The steamer *Brittany*, which left Newhaven at eleven P.M. on Saturday night, is reported to have passed the *Paris* about twenty miles off Dieppe, when the wind was blowing heavily. The sea was rough.

The South Eastern Railway Company's Folkestone report, received shortly after nine o'clock this morning, says:—Westerly gale, barometer 29.70 falling, rough passage across Channel.

The weather report issued at half-past eleven says the air is becoming dry, and in most places the sky is clearing. The general strong gales seem ended. The sea is going down.

Ninety feet of the Parade at St. Leonard's was washed away early this morning during a tremendous gale.

DAMAGE IN HYDE PARK.

During the gale, the full force of which was felt in Hyde Park, considerable damage was done. The boat-house of the Royal Humane Society, opposite the Receiving House on the northern bank of the Serpentine was partially unroofed the large slates with which it was covered being blown in all directions. A fine elm tree on the same side of the lake, situate between the round boat-house and the eastern end of the Serpentine, was torn up by its roots, as was also another tree in what is known as the Lover's Walk, in proximity to Park-lane. Workmen were engaged this morning in cutting up the timber and carting away the débris.

THE WRECK AT THE NEEDLES.

A correspondent, telegraphing this morning, says that the work of rescuing the crew of the Glasgow ship *Irex*, stranded near The Needles, was carried on last night until darkness prevented any further operations. By that time fifteen men had been brought ashore, but whether others remained on the vessel could not be ascertained. One of the men fell from the rescuing line, a distance of eighty feet, to the deck of the ship. The water broke his fall, and he clambered up the rigging again, but only to fall a second time, when he was caught by a wave, washed overboard, and drowned. A crowd of two hundred or three hundred gathered on the exposed cliff above the wreck during Sunday afternoon and evening, and in spite of furious squalls, which rendered their position somewhat dangerous, remained until dark to render what help they could.

A correspondent telegraphing from Penzance says a large barque very deeply laden was in a crippled condition this morning off Cape Cornwall. Two steamers were proceeding to her.

IN THE INLAND COUNTIES.

The gale raged throughout Dorsetshire the whole of Sunday, and great damage was done to property. Sheds were demolished, chimneys unstacked, conservatories wrecked, and chimneys blown in, while roadways and fields are strewn with timber. A long time has elapsed since the country presented such a scene of destruction as at present. Both railway and postal traffic were interrupted by the storm.

A telegram from Richmond (Yorkshire) says that the new bridge at Gunnerside, and cattle, sheep, and huge trees have been washed away.

SKELETONS WASHED UP ON THE WELSH COAST.

Among the incidents of the remarkable gale is the discovery of skeletons at Whitesands Bay, near St. David's. The heavy seas have made an indentation on the beach, with the result that two skeletons were revealed, one being a full-grown man, while the jaw-bone of a second shows that it belonged to a younger person.

A CAPTAIN AND SAILOR DROWNED.

The screw steamer *Wild Rose* arrived in Dublin on Saturday from Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat. The vessel was compelled through stress of weather to anchor in Mulberry Bay from Saturday week till Friday. On Wednesday evening the captain, Griffiths, and four of the crew put off in a boat to the steamship *Primrose*, and when returning to their vessel the boat capsized. The captain and a sailor named Hughes were drowned. The other three men were rescued by the *Primrose*. The bodies were not recovered.

THE MISSING "ERIN" AND "MANITOBAN."

A Liverpool correspondent on inquiry this morning learnt that no news had been received concerning the National Liner *Erin*, nor the Allan Liner *Manitoban*, and grave fears for the safety of the missing vessels were entertained.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

The heavy rain of the last few days has resulted in a serious disaster to the Manchester Ship Canal. The river Mersey has been swollen by the floods to such an extent that its banks burst last night at Thelwell, and the river poured into the adjoining works of the Ship Canal, which are here thirty-five feet in depth. Great damage has been done over a distance of several miles.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL AND ENGLISH HONOURS.

The Paris *Figaro* this morning says it is untrue that the King of Portugal has returned the English decorations which had been bestowed upon him, but has requested Queen Victoria not to make him a knight of the Order of the Garter yet as was proposed before the difficulty.

MAJOR PINTO SENT TO THE WEST COAST.

Major Serpa Pinto has been instructed by the Portuguese Minister of Marine not to return direct to Lisbon, but to proceed to Western Africa on a Government mission.

DR. PETERS ALIVE AND WELL.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs in confirmation of news already published:—News has been received here that Dr. Peters is alive and well at Subaki. I called this afternoon on Captain Rust, who was in command of Dr. Peters's rear-guard, and he tells me that Subaki is only five days' march from the coast. A telegram has reached the German Foreign Office from Captain Wissmann, confirming the news of Dr. Peters's safety.

THE LADY JOURNALISTS' RACE ROUND THE WORLD.

Miss Nelly Bly arrived in New York on Saturday afternoon, having completed her race round the world in seventy-two days and six hours, beating her rival, Miss Bisland, who is now in mid-ocean on board the *Bothnia*.

It appears that Miss Nelly Bly set out to make her trip in seventy-five days. She has returned home in seventy-two days six hours and eleven minutes. When Miss Bly was six hundred miles off New York, the *World* hired a special train to bring her home. Some three thousand people assembled at the New York Railway depot to welcome her, and Jules Verne telegraphed his congratulations.

DUBLIN CORPORATION AND MR. PARNELL'S ACTION.

The *Dublin Express* says a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation has been called for Wednesday next, for the purpose of giving expression in public to the feelings of the citizens of Dublin with regard to the attempt to prejudice the position of Mr. Parnell as leader of the Irish people.

MR. PARNELL'S MOTHER.

A Dalziel despatch from Philadelphia says:—Mrs. Parnell, mother of Mr. Parnell, is again in distressed circumstances, and public subscriptions are asked for her.

During the past week Mr. F. C. Burnand has been strictly confined to his bed with an inflamed vein in the left leg.

Sir John T. Llewellyn and Colonel North have declined to come forward as Conservative candidates for Mid-Glamorganshire.

Letters in favour of Sir Charles Tennant as Liberal candidate for the Partick division have been written by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery.

A BRITISH SHIP WRECKED ON THE DUTCH COAST

THIRTY LIVES LOST.

Lloyd's agent at Amsterdam, telegraphs at 9.16 this morning that the *Loch Moidart*, British ship, from Iquique for Hamburg, has gone ashore at Callandsoog, and is a total wreck. Thirty of the crew were drowned. The *Loch Moidart* was an iron ship of 2,000 tons register, owned by the General Steam Shipping Company, Glasgow.

PROSPECTIVE JUDICIAL CHANGES.

There is an unusual flutter of excitement among gentlemen of the long robe owing to the prevalent belief that within a very short time the Lord Chancellor will have at his disposal three puisine judgeships in the Supreme Court of Judicature. The vacancies are accounted for in this way. It is thoroughly understood that Mr. Justice Manisty will not resume his seat on the bench even should he completely recover from the paralytic stroke which seized him on Friday. The learned judge is in his eighty-second year, and as he would require to serve nearly two years more before he would be entitled to his full pension, it is believed he will not attempt to fulfil that condition, but resign at once, leaving it the Treasury to say whether his is not one of those exceptional cases in which the rules as to retiring allowances should not be rigorously enforced. Next month Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Baron Huddleston complete fifteen years on the bench, and are each enabled to quit the service with superannuations of £3,500 per annum. Mr. Justice Field has for some time been afflicted with a complaint which is of the greatest inconvenience to a judge—deafness; and Mr. Baron Huddleston, though pluckily sticking to his post, is known not to have quite rallied from the severe illness which laid him aside for so many months last year. It is assumed that both these wearers of the ermine will elect to go rather than remain simply to add £1,500 a year to their income. Of course there is the usual crop of eligible members of the Bar spoken of as probable successors to the offices. We can mention two who are not likely to escape Lord Halsbury's notice. They are Mr. Bosanquet, Q.C., and Mr. Vaughan Williams, Q.C. Both are good lawyers and have acted as Commissioners during the past year. The former has a staunch friend in the present Home Secretary, while the latter earned the Chancellor's gratitude by "devilling" for him when he was Solicitor-General.

JUDGES AT WORK AGAIN.

The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Cave, who have both been ill, took their seats in the Queen's Bench this morning. Their lordships now appear to be in their usual health.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.

In the Chancery Division this morning Mr. Justice Kay announced that he had received from the doctors a communication that Mr. Justice Manisty was progressing favourably.

IS MR. MATTHEWS TO BE MADE LORD JUSTICE?

It is again rumoured that with the presentation of the report of the Special Commission will come the retirement of Sir James Hannen. I (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) have again heard Lord Justice Lopes' name mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Probate Division. From a well-informed source I learn that it is more than likely that, should this change be made, the Home Secretary will be appointed to succed Sir Henry Lopes as Lord Justice. The present rumour emanates from a very well-informed quarter.

THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Notwithstanding the extreme definiteness of the statement there is (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* understands) no truth whatever in the assertion that the Report of the Special Commission is in the hands of the Speaker. So far from its having been sent in the judges are still hard at work at work upon it, and hold prolonged sittings every day in the Law Courts to consider its final form. No doubt Parliament will be in a position to deal with it very early in the session, and it is more probable that the Government will definitely set aside a certain number of nights for its discussion. Any attempt to use the Report as a weapon of obstruction will be strongly resisted, and it is not likely that the discussion will seriously interfere with public business.

LORD RANDOLPH AND THE COMMISSION REPORT.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* hears "that Lord Randolph Churchill intends to take a line strongly antagonistic to the Government on the Parnell Commission Report. The view of the noble lord is that the Government ought to have satisfied themselves that there was at least a *primâ facie* case for the forged letters, and that their appointment of the Commission without any preliminary inquiry was a great mistake. He said to a friend recently, "Mr. Walter believed Mr. Pigott, and the Government believed Mr. Walter, and both have fallen into the ditch." As for the report of the Commission on the the general operations of the League, the noble lord attaches very little importance to it. That many things objectionable, some perhaps absolutely criminal were done by members of the Land League and the National League, there is no doubt; but the scope and effect of a movement cannot be judged by the excesses of individuals. In this respect Lord Randolph Churchill is quite at one with the Liberals, and he will give Mr. Smith a hot half-hour of it when the debate on the report of the Commission comes on. Lord Randolph will not be back when Parliament opens, but he expects to be in his place before the Report of the Parnell Commission is discussed."

MARRIAGE OF MR. G. A. SALA.

In the advertising columns of the *Daily Telegraph* this morning is to be found the following interesting announcement:—

SALA—STANNARD.—On the 25th inst., at St. Margaret's Church Westminster, George Augustus Sala, of 125, Victoria-street, S.W., to Bessie, third daughter of Robert Stannard, C.E., of London. American and Australian papers please copy.

The bride, who is a sister-in-law of "John Strange Winter" (Mrs. Arthur Stannard) is herself a journalist, and in that capacity has been closely associated with Mr. Sala ever since his return from Australia. The marriage was kept a profound secret on both sides, only a very few of the closest friends being aware that it was to take place, owing to the desire to avoid the gathering of the large crowd which would have been inevitable had the innumerable friends of Mr. Sala known of it.

A WELSH BISHOP ON THE WELSH CHURCH.

Yesterday, at Westminster Abbey and at St. Margaret's, Westminster, sermons were preached by the Bishops of St. Davids and St. Asaph on behalf of the new church for Welshmen in London, proposed by Sir John Puleston and other laymen, where the services can be said in the Welsh language.

Preaching in the Abbey in the morning from the words, "For He loveth our nation and hath given us a synagogue," the Bishop of St. Davids said that all that the Welsh had at present in London was a disused church in an obscure corner of the City, a Sunday afternoon service in a West-end church, and two schoolrooms in other parts of the metropolis. Yet there were more Welsh-speaking people in London than in any town in Wales. The Nonconformists had done their duty nobly in the matter, but Churchmen had no right to rest content with things as they were. The Church in Wales, with its poor endowments, was subjected to a vigorous and unscrupulous attack, was menaced, traduced, and even persecuted, while she was untruly styled an alien Church. They were quite willing to meet such attacks, as she was the most progressive body in Wales, and the Church was bound to preach in their due proportion all the great broad doctrines of the Catholic faith, and especially the Gospel of truth, purity, and unity. He feared that dissenters did not always pay sufficient attention to moral teaching.

CANON GREGORY ON CHURCH MUSIC AND DECORATION.

Canon Gregory, in his sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, said that to allow the world in its places of amusement and elsewhere to surpass in the skill and effectiveness of their music what was to be found in the cathedrals of the Church showed a want of proper reverence and regard. It was with this feeling that efforts had been made to secure a good choir for St. Paul's, so that none would be able to say that the world was more earnest in adapting the charms of music to the amusements and frivolities of life than the Church was to utilise its great power in Divine worship. So with decoration. When people saw churches mean in structure, cheap and sordid in equipment, inartistic in design, and inferior in every respect to the houses and furniture of the wealthy, they naturally thought that those who were content with such houses for their religion thought far less of their Creator than of themselves. St. Paul's accordingly ought to excel in richness and beauty, for it was the chief church of the richest city and the wealthiest people in the world. The Canon regretted that so little had been done in this direction.

Mr. Edward Lloyd, founder and proprietor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* and proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle*, is again very ill.

M. Martineau has chosen two gentlemen whom he wishes to act as his seconds in the duel to which he is about to challenge General Boulanger: but before he despatches his friends on their mission he intends to refund the money which he received from the committee of the so-called "National Party" for his election expenses.

THE ARREST OF THE "JUBILEE PLUNGER."

MR. BENZON STILL IN CUSTODY.

The Nice correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—The sum of £1,000 has been advanced in London, and Mr. Benzon's cheque will, therefore, now be presented for payment. After all the formalities connected with the banking transaction have been concluded, and the claims of the Crédit Lyonnais in Nice satisfied, Mr. Benzon will be set at liberty. Mr. Benzon was on Saturday supplied with a portmanteau and two suits of clothes. His servant was not permitted to provide him with food. It was reported that he was to be conducted to the Italian frontier, and then set at liberty, but I have just (Sunday night) inquired at the prison, and am informed that he is still there, and will remain to night. It is impossible to get any definite information from the police, who maintain the greatest reticence.

A Dalziel's telegram from Nice says:—The authorities refuse to abandon the case against Mr. Benzon, despite the fact that Mr. Hargreaves declines to prosecute. Mr. Benzon will be released as soon as he procures £400 bail.

Messrs. Allen and Son, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, writes:—We are requested by our client, Captain Hargreaves, R.N.R., of the yacht *Janira*, which is now on its way to the Mediterranean, to ask you to correct the erroneous impression which is being conveyed by the use of his name in connection with the above matter. We understand that the cheque alleged to be forged was that of Mr. John Hargreaves, M.F.H., and not that of Captain Thomas Hargreaves.

DEATH OF MR. F. W. GRAFTON, EX-M.P.

A telegram received at Accrington announces the death this morning of Mr. F. W. Grafton, principal of the well-known firm of Grafton and Co, calico printers, Accrington and Manchester, and for several years member of Parliament—first for North-East Lancashire in conjunction with Lord Hartington, and afterwards for the Accrington Division.

ATTACK ON A UNIONIST M.P.

Mr. Biddulph, M.P., Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, and others, were on Saturday night driving from Much Marcle, near Ledbury, after attending a Unionist meeting, when their carriage was waylaid by some unknown person, who threw several stones at the vehicle. The driver and footman were injured, and one of the carriage windows was smashed with a stone, which struck Lady Elizabeth Biddulph in the face. An attempt had been made to disturb the meeting, and it is believed that the same persons perpetrated the assault.

THE SNOW BLOCK ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

Advices from San Francisco announce that the snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railway is over.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

A STRANGE SPECULATION FOR AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

An English syndicate has bought a street of tenement houses in New York for £200,000.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

THE REPRESENTATION OF KENNINGTON.

Active steps are being taken by the leaders of the Conservative party in the Kennington division of Lambeth to secure a candidate to represent them at the next parliamentary election, in opposition to Mr. Mark Beaufoy, the present Liberal member. The members of the four Conservative associations in the Division are being consulted on the subject; and the names of Mr. H. S. Foster, of Clapham, a member of the London County Council, Mr. Walter De Sou a, and Mr. Cosmo Bonsor are mentioned as having been approached on the subject.

HOME RULE IN CANADA.

It is now believed in Government circles at Ottawa that provisional autonomy will be granted to the North-West territories so as to avoid the conflict on questions of language and education.

THE PROTOCOLS OF THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE

The *Kölnische Zeitung* to-day publishes lengthy extracts from the protocols of the Samoan Conference held at Berlin last year. From these it appears that at the first sitting Count Herbert Bismarck declared that the object of the conference was to establish an agreement among the Powers assembled as to the means of arranging the difficulties which at that time beset the situation in Samoa and affording adequate guarantees for the future. The German Government regarded as the bases of deliberation the maintenance of existing treaties, equality of rights for the three contracting powers, and the independence and neutrality of Samoa. The German Government said Count Bismarck did not consider that the object of the conference was to find a suitable Government for the natives, but rather by combined action on the part of the Powers to secure on a firm basis the protection of the lives, property, and trade of the subjects of the contracting parties in Samoa. The deliberations of the conference were, therefore, only to be extended to the internal affairs of the island in so far as this would be necessary to attain the object above stated.—*Reuter.*

TWO SHIPS ON FIRE.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A cargo of jute on board the barque *Pythomene*, now at Brooklyn from Calcutta, caught fire yesterday, damage to the amount of 25,000 dollars being done. The ship was eventually scuttled to prevent its destruction, as all efforts to subdue the flames by other means failed. Six firemen were overcome by smoke and were removed in a critical state.

A telegram from New Orleans states that fire has broken out among a cargo of cotton loading on the ship *Paramatta* for Russia. The fire is still burning. The damage is unknown.

ANOTHER PORTUGUESE TRIES ON HIS TRICKS.

Some west of Scotland relatives of officers and men of steamers of the African Lakes Company, have received letters, dated November, from the Shiré River stating that when a Portuguese official tried to haul down the British flag of the steamer *Young Andrew*, a man named Baird, a native of Pollokshaws forcibly resisted, and after a struggle the Portuguese desisted, and the flag remained unmolested.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

In the fresh election for St. Lô, in the Manche, M. Lagorsse (Republican) has been elected deputy by a majority of 1,000 votes in place of M. Du MesMildot (Monarchist) whose return was invalidated. A Republican has gained a seat for the Government in the person of M. Guieysse for L'Orient, with 6,553 votes, while M. Pluvie (Monarchist) obtained 6,032. This seat was rendered vacant in consequence of the return of Dount Dillon (Boulangist) having been quashed by the Chamber.

THE REPORTED DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC IN WEST KENSINGTON.

Residents in the populous and rising district of West Kensington will be glad to hear, on the authority of Dr. Francis Egan, medical officer of health for Fulham, that the report as to the prevalence of diphtheria in their district is happily unfounded. Dr. Egan adds that during last month diphtheria has occurred in only two houses, which have been properly attended to.

THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

The Progressist members of the London County Council will hold a final meeting at Spring-gardens on Wednesday afternoon to consider the question of nominations for the vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. Beaufoy, M.P., and Mr. S. H. Morley. A complete list of proposed nominations will be placed before the meeting, and it is believed that a definite choice of candidates will be made.

THE DISPUTE AT HAY'S WHARF.

This morning the dispute at Hay's Wharf, was still unsettled. Both the proprietors of the wharf and the Dock and Wharf Labourers' Union have determined not to give way. Mr. Hugh Smith had notices put up on Saturday stating that all vacancies would be filled up this morning if the men who had come out would not resume work. This was answered by the presence of Messrs. Tom Mann and McCarthy, who appeared on the scene at an early hour this morning, and Mr. Mann announced at a meeting held under neath one of the railway arches that strike pay would be distributed twice a week, and that other branches of the Union would make collections to increase the pay. Over 470 men are out, no substitutes having been found for them up to 9.30 A.M.

A RAILWAY TRAIN BLOWN OFF THE RAILS.

A Denver telegram received on Saturday says that during a hurricane the Rio Grande express was blown from the track at the Monument Depôt, Colorado, and several persons injured. Two coaches and a sleeping saloon which were overturned caught fire, and the passengers were in danger for some minutes.

A DREADFUL TRAGEDY NEAR CREWE.

A WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT WAYLAID AND MURDERED.

A shocking murder was perpetrated about midnight on Saturday, on the highway between Crewe and a village known as The Hough, some three miles distant. The victim was Mr. Richard Davies, a tailor and draper, aged fifty one. Davies was very well off, having considerable property in Crewe. He kept an extensive tailor and draper's establishment in Victoria street, where he resided most of his time, but went once or twice a week to The Hough, where he had a residence, and where his wife and nine children reside. He invariably drove home at the end of the week, and spent Sunday with his family. On Saturday night Davies and his son George, aged sixteen, who is employed in his father's shop, left Crewe about eleven o'clock, in their pony trap. Mr. Davies was driving. The pony is old, and they did not progress rapidly. The road, also, was extremely dark. Just before entering the village, and while they were going along a very lonely place, two men jumped out from the hedge, one on each side. They laid hold of the pony's head and stopped it. George Davies tried to urge the animal forward by using a stick, but being unsuccessful he got out of the trap. No sooner had he done this than one of the men at the pony's head rushed back to the man in the vehicle, struck him a terrible blow on the head, and dragged him out upon the road. The boy seeing the attack upon his father, endeavoured to make his escape; but the second ruffian left the pony and commenced to chase the boy round the trap. The boy dodged him, and the fellow pursued him about four hundred yards up the road; but, finding he could not overtake him, turned back to his companion, who was wrestling with Mr. Davies. The boy passed several houses and ran on to his home, where he got an elder brother and several villagers to go back with him. They found Mr. Davies lying dead at the side of the road, his head being battered out of all recognition. From the state of the road it was evident that there had been a terrible struggle for life. For several yards there were pools of blood, while great quantities of blood on the grass on both sides of the road led to the belief that the poor man had endeavoured to escape from his assailants by creeping through a gap in the hedge. In addition to having his head battered the murdered man had his right thumb cut off, and two fingers on the same hand broken. His body was found several yards from the spot where the first attack was made, and the pony was discovered grazing by the side of the road about fifty yards nearer the village. The motive for the crime is a mystery. The deceased had about ten pounds when he left Crewe, and his pockets had been rifled by his murderers, for when found he had only sixpence. His pocketknife was found lying unopened in the road. Robbery, however, could scarcely have been the sole object, as the murderers did not take his watch and chain, although the watch had been taken out of the pocket. It is a singular circumstance that about three years ago the murdered man and a son, not the one who accompanied him home on Saturday, were returning along the same road and they were attacked as nearly as possible on the same spot. They managed, however, to beat off their assailants.

A GREAT FOOTBALL MATCH AT THE OVAL.

There was great excitement at the Oval on Saturday during the football match between London and Glasgow. It was not allayed by either the gale of wind or the drenching showers of rain. Caledonia was well represented in the four thousand or five thousand spectators, for while the Glasgow men were loudly cheered on making their appearance the London men were allowed to enter the ground in solemn silence. The Londoners won the toss, and had in the first half the signal advantage of the fearful wind, which blew like a hurricane across the Oval. They played well, and secured one goal. During the second half, when they had the wind dead against him, they shot another goal. As Glasgow's score was nil it looked an easy victory for the Southerners, but in the last few minutes the Scots played up manfully, and scored three goals, which impelled a contingent of spectators from Glasgow to burst into wild raptures, which only lacked finish from the absence of bagpipes. Both teams were pretty equal, and there was some very fine passing. The two Walters, as backs, did yeomen's service, but it was maintained that one of the Walters and the gale of wind gave the Scots their first goal. It is said that he headed the ball away from the goal, and that the wind blew it back. Certainly the Scots had all the luck at the end. They were also the lighter men, and managed to keep their feet in the puddle to which the ground had been reduced better than the Londoners, most of whom were heavy men, who found the ground very heavy. The players on both sides presented a pretty spectacle at the end of the match. Even the rain, which at times drenched them, could not wash the mud off their faces.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF GORDON'S DEATH.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of General Gordon, and the statue of the late hero in Trafalgar-square was decorated with wreaths of flowers. Among those who sent flowers were the authorities of the Board of Works (laurels and everlasting flowers), Mrs. Russell Gurney (large white wreath of lilies, with the inscription, "In ever grateful memory of General Gordon's life and death"); G. F. C., "In memory of our Christian hero: his name shall never die." There were also two very large laurel wreaths tied with broad green ribbon without any name, and other wreaths from Mrs. Tollemache, Miss Stanley, Rev. Alfred Gurney, &c.

MR. STANLEY'S "NEW RACE OF BLACKS."

In a fresh conversation which Stanley has had at Cairo with a French correspondent, the explorer said that his future plans were not yet mapped out. He would like to winter in Cairo, but that would depend on the committee. Referring to his expedition, Stanley said that he had come across a new and interesting race of blacks, the Wahoumas, who were absolutely European in type and very intelligent. They appeared to be descendants of the ancient Ethiopians, who settled in some way not known to him in Equatorial Africa. These people never intermingled with the aboriginal races, but kept their blood intact, considering the ordinary negroes beneath them. They were very amenable to European intercourse.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says he hears that it has practically been settled that Mr. Herbert Murray will be the new chairman of the Board of Customs. Mr. Murray has for some years held the position of deputy-chairman, he having eight years ago been appointed to the Customs secretaryship. In that position he claims to have effected economies to the extent of something like £100,000 per annum, and he is regarded as one of the best men in the service, though his economic reforms have not in every instance endeared him to his subordinates.

THE RAILWAY RATES INQUIRY.

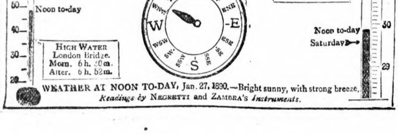
On Wednesday the traders' case will be presented to Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Courtenay Boyle with three indispensable points for their acceptance and argument. (1) No terminals; upon this the traders are most firm; if terminals in any case are found permissible, they must be deducted from actual rates. (2) That existing rates must form the basis for future maxima. (3) A working classification. If these points are held to be untenable by the Board of Trade officials, counsel for the traders will probably retire from the inquiry.

MR. JOHN BURNS GOING TO AMERICA.

Mr. John Burns is now very unwell; his illness being the result of recent overwork. He has had to postpone a number of engagements; but it is hoped that a short rest will restore him to his usual health. It is stated that the labour party in America have invited him to that country in order to study the movement there. This invitation will probably be accepted.

A NEW NAVAL POST.

The Admiralty proposes to appoint a flag officer to superintend the fitting for sea of men-of-war that are built by contract. Nearly thirty vessels are thus being constructed at the present time, and in consequence there will soon be plenty for an Admiral-Superintendent of ships built by contract to do. The officer who is named as designed for the first occupancy of the post is Rear-Admiral George Digby Morant. He has seen much service.



THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS BETTER.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS FIRM.—NEW BUSINESS LIMITED.

There is little alteration to report in the condition of the Money Market. Short money continues in fair demand at 5 to 5½ per cent., while the discount rate for three months' bank paper is still called 4½ per cent., though little, if any, business is secured at that quotation. Operators have apparently made up their minds that we are likely to have an easier condition of affairs in the near future. The Russian gold is looked for either to-day or to-morrow, while at the latter end of this week or the beginning of next about a million and a quarter of Treasury Bills will be paid off.

To-morrow being the first day of the fortnightly settlement there is naturally little disposition to enter into fresh speculative transactions on the Stock Exchange, and markets generally present a quiet appearance. The tone, however, is fairly good, and the majority of the changes are to higher prices. Consols for the account are 1-16 lower; but otherwise there is practically no alteration in Home Government Funds. In the English Railway market there is a general slight advance, except in the case of Chatham Preference and Great Northern A. The chief recovery is in Caledonian. Foreign Stocks are neglected and there is no movement calling for special comment. American Railroads are generally higher, and operators appear to be getting over the effect of the Philadelphia and Reading business. Trade reports from the other side show an improved demand for staples at all leading centres, due to the colder weather. The southern crop movement is only fairly active, but the collections are, so far, satisfactory. There is a better distribution of dry goods, and cotton goods are strong, prices tending upward owing to the recent advance in the price of the raw material. Sixteen roads for the third week of January report an increase of 15,838 dols., and seventy-nine roads for the second week of January an increase of 715,923 dols. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are quiet.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows a very large addition to their reserve, consisting chiefly of specie. The reserve has increased by £1,620,000, and now amounts to £24,200,000, £3,000,000 more than the legal minimum. The latter show only a moderate increase. Last week the excess reserve was £1,565,000.

An issue is announced of 100,000 shares of £1 each in the Nicaragua Company (Limited), which has been formed principally to acquire concessions within the Republic of Nicaragua, Central America; also to carry on all kinds of business in the Republic. The total share capital is £200,000 in £1 shares, of which 600 are founders' shares. It is not proposed to call up at present more than 10s. per share, in order that the balance may be available as security in the event of any issue of debentures being made. The company has agreed, subject to examination and subsequent approval by the board, to take over certain businesses already at work in Nicaragua.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Central Argentine Railway Company (Limited) has been called for Monday, February 3, to sanction the creation of Four per Cent. Debenture Stock and the redemption of existing Six per Cent. Debenture Stock Certificates at a price not exceeding 50 per cent. premium. Also to increase the capital to £6,750,000, of which £2,250,000 shall be in new shares of £5 each.

A satisfactory surplus is shown in the Egyptian Government accounts for the past year. Notwithstanding land tax remissions to the extent of £E340,000, owing to the bad Nile of 1888, and an increase of £E40,000 in military expenditure, there is a balance to the good of £E196,000. The reserve fund has been increased by £E425,000, and now amounts to £E1,258,000. The new Tewfikiyeh Canal, which has cost £E370,000, has been opened. It will effect a saving of at least £E30,000 yearly in irrigation charges.

The Siamese Government has decided to construct all railways of standard gauge—namely 4 ft. 8½ in. The *Times* correspondent at Rangoon telegraphs that the projected railway east from Bangkok to the Meiong river, about 400 miles long, has been favourably launched. Sir Andrew Clarke's syndicate offered to find half the capital and construct the line, charging 15 per cent. commission on the cost price. The first section of 55 miles to Patrew will be begun immediately. Half the capital will be found by Siam, and the company will be formed under Siamese laws

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opens firm with a fair demand. Probable sales 10,000 or more. Futures are two to three points higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Caledonian ⅜, Hull and Barnsley, Great Eastern, and Sheffield Deferred ¼ each, Great Western, Brighton Deferred, North Western, Midland, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: Great Northern A ½, and Chatham Preference ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: Turkish Defence ¼, Egyptian Unified, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Receded*: Greek 1881 ¼, and French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Louisville and Nashville and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜, the First Income Bonds ¼, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Wabash Preference ¼ each, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Ontario shares ⅛ each. *Lower*: Erie Second Mortgage, Northern Pacific Preference, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, and Pennsylvania shares, ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Canadian Pacific ½ and Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛. *Lower*: Mexican Second Preference and Nitrate shares ¼ each.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Suez Canal ¼, and Mason and Barry 1-16

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97⅛	¼
Do. acc.	97 5/16	7 .5
Do. 1911	99½	100
2½ per Cent	94¼	5¼
Local Loan Stock	102⅛	5
India 3½ per Cent	107	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rs	71⅛	2⅛
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3 ½	112¼	¾
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	⅛
Birmingham Crp. St.	110	11
Liverpool	112¼	¾

FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1888	85½	4⅛
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	64	5
Do Treasury	94	5
Austrian Gold	95	6
Do. Silver	74	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 93	77	8
Do. part paid	9¼	8¼ dis
B. Ayres 3 p.c	100½	1½
Do. Cedulas I.	41	2
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	90	2
Do. B	88	90
Egypt. State Dom	102¼	¾
Do. Unified	93⅝	⅛
Do. Preference	105¼	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	82⅛	⅞
French 3 p. c. Rnts	85¼	7¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	¾
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	89¼	90¼
Hung Gold Rentes	86⅞	7⅛
Italian	92⅛	⅝
Mexican 6 per c 1888	94	⅛
Peruvian 5p.c	16⅞	17⅛
Do. 6p.c.	20	¼
Portuguese	65⅝	⅞
Russian 4p. c. 1889	94	½
Spanish 4 p. c	72¼	⅜
Turkish 1854	102	4
Series A	39¼	40¼
Series B	25½	¾
Series D	17 9/16	11/16
4½ p.c. 1877	91½	5
4 p.c. Defence	101	½
4 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71½	2
Virginia Funded	44½	5½
U.S. 4½ p.c.	106½	7½

BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	125¼	½
Great Eastern	82⅝	⅞
Great Northern	124	6
Ditto A	108	9
Great Western	166¼	7¼
Hull and Barnsley	37¼	8¼
Lanc. and York	124½	5⅛
Brighton (Ordinary)	158	60
Brighton A	157¾	8
Chatham (Ordinary)	21¼	2
Cha. Preference	107¼	¼
North Western	177¼	8¼
South Western	204½	5½
Manchester & Sh.	93	5
Do. A	51⅛	⅝
Met. Consolidated	77½	8
Do. District	30¼	¾
Midland	245¾	4¼
North British Pref	77¼	8
Do. Def.	64⅜	⅝
North Eastern	171⅛	⅜
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	100½	¼
Taff Vale 1888	87	90

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	73⅛	⅝
Cen. Pacific Shares	35¼	¾
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	71¼	¾
Denver & R. Grande	16⅞	17⅛
Do. Pref	51¼	¾
Illinois Shares	122	3
Lake Shore	108¼	¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22	½
Louis. and Nash.	89½	90
Mex. Cen. New 4 ls.	70½	1
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11
N.Y. Cen. Shares	109¼	¾
New York Ontario	19⅛	⅝
Erie Shares	27⅛	⅝
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	62¼	3¼
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34¼	¾
North Pacific Pref.	77¼	¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	65	½
Phil & Read Sh.	20⅛	⅝
1st Preference	72½	3
Union Pacific S	69	½
Wabash Preference	35½	4
Do. Gen. Mort.	53	½
Grand Trunk Ord.	10 7/16	9/16
Do. First Pref.	72⅛	⅝
Do. Second Pref	49⅜	⅝
Do. Third Pref.	27⅜	⅝
Do. Guaranteed	76	¼
Mexican Ordinary	35⅛	⅝
Do. First Pref	114¼	¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	72¼	¾
Lombardo-Venet	12¼	⅜
Nitrate Railway	16½	17

BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15¼	15¾
City Bank	22½	3½
Consolidated Bank	8⅛	9
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16
London and County	95	4
Union of London	41⅛	2½
London and West	73⅛	4⅛
London Joint Stock	41	2
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	67	9
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	60	1

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3	4
Mysore Shares	5¼	⅜
Coreganns	2	⅛
Cape Copper	4½	⅝
Namaqua	2¼	½
Mason and Barry	6¼	7
Rio Tinto	15 7/16	9/16
Montana Claims	1	⅛
De Beers new shares	20⅛	1⅛
S. African Explor	25¼	¾

TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	50½	1½
Do. Pref.	86	7
Brazilian Submarine	12	⅛
Direct Unit. States	10	¼
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Ditto Extension	13¼	14
National Telephone	6	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅛	⅞

TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	133	35
London Street	12	15
London Tramway	14¼	16¼
North Metropolitan	18	⅛

WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	125	30
Kent	275	31
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	355	70
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	165	70
W. Middlesex	250	5

GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	50
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro. A.	300	5
Do. B.	250	5
Do. C.	240	50
London Electric	3⅛	⅝
Metropolitan	4⅛	⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	¾
Guinness and Co.	330	2⅛
Hotchkiss	7	¼
Bryant and May	13¼	14
Spratt's Patent	8⅛	⅛
Liverpool Nitrate	15	15
Primitiva Nitrate	15¼	16¼
Salt Union Shares	10⅛	⅛
P and O. Stm. Def.	212	17
Royal Mail Steam	75	6
Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅛
Hudson's Bay	19¼	20
Suez Canal	91¼	¾
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	20
London and St. K	35	7

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	15¼	16
San Jorge	5¾	6¼
Tarapaca Water	10⅛	11
City and Suburban	9½	10
Jumper's Gold	11¼	¾
Jubilee	5⅛	⅝
Salisbury	10¼	11¼
Ruby	11/16	3/16pm
Lisbon Berlyn	8/3	9/3
Oceana Land	12⅛	⅝
Sutherland Reef	4½	5⅞
Transvaal Land	1	¼pm
G. F. of S. Africa	5⅛	⅞
Exploring Co.	18	19
Rothschild's Exploration	4⅛	⅛pm
Southern Land	⅜	⅝pm
Eastman's Ordinary	14⅛	15
Elmore's Copper, &c.	7⅛	2⅛

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

Monday Morning.

A good many statements are going about as to the intentions of the Opposition when Parliament meets. They are for the most part of a purely speculative character, with very little basis in fact. The whole situation will be reviewed in St. James's-square in the course of a few days, and then there may be reliable data to put before the public, and not until then.

***

Apropos of the current discussion on Short Sentences and Prison Reform, I asked Mr. Hopwood, Q.C., the other day to give me his views on the subject for publication. It was to Mr. Hopwood's consistent tempering of justice with mercy, as Recorder of Liverpool, that Sir Henry James paid so high a tribute last week. Mr. Hopwood feels, however, that his experience has not yet been long enough to justify him in coming forward with any definite scheme of reform. "Meanwhile I should like to say," he writes, "that our prison system appears to me cruel and torturing. The diet scale is fixed on a low average, which to some is partial starvation; the plank bed is monstrous, and has produced spinal injury. There is an absence of reward, by improvement of comfort or amusement; the whole existence is joyless and depressing. And yet we are fools enough, or hypocritical enough, to believe that this sort of régime can do good, can elevate, can reform!" Mr. Hopwood, by the way, has been among the numerous sufferers from influenza.

***

Mr. William White, who has recently been appointed Curator of the Ruskin Museum, the new quarters of which at Meersbrook Park, Sheffield, were described in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, though an amateur of the arts and an accomplished "Ruskinian," has had commercial experience in the City, and is determined to organize the museum in a thoroughly practical and businesslike way. The corporation of Sheffield is "sparing no expense" in fitting up Meersbrook Hall for the reception of Mr. Ruskin's art treasures, and it is hoped to open the St. George's Museum there on April 23, St. George's Day. Besides one large gallery, there will be a library and a lecture-hall, as well as other smaller rooms for the convenience of students. Mr. White, who is a gentleman of some thirty-five years, leaves London this week to take over his duties at Sheffield, and to superintend the removal of the museum from Walkley.

***

Sir John Puleston yesterday entertained at luncheon in Whitehall-gardens the Bishops of St. Davids and St. Asaph and some other Welsh Churchmen, in connection with the services held in the Abbey on behalf of the scheme, of which Sir John is the leading spirit, for erecting a church in London where Welsh Churchmen may worship in the vernacular. Both bishops in their sermons urged that the Church had a special mission to the Welsh people, which the Bishop of St. Davids summed up as the Gospel of truth, purity, and unity. The Bishop of St. Asaph's sermon was far less political than that of his older brother's, but his lordship will shortly visit Sheffield, Newcastle, and South Shields, to spread information on the Welsh Church. The latter visit is of special interest, as almost the last letter Dr. Lightfoot wrote was to arrange for a lecture there.

***

The death of General Radetzky, the gallant defender of the Shipka Pass, after the sudden raid and as sudden retreat of General Gourko in the war of 1879, removes another of the prominent soldiers of the Continent. General Gourko is now almost the only conspicuous leader who remains, of whom a writer on the *Nouvelle Revue* has just published an interesting study. The best wish that can be wished for Russia is that for the rest of the century no opportunity may be afforded her officers of achieving distinction in war.

***

I congratulate Nellie Bly—away with "misses" now—upon the accomplishment of a wonderful feat. We have always understood that Americans "take the cake" for rapid scampering over the face of this good old globe, but Miss Bly has cut out all other Americans and is now the champion "globe-trotter." This popular definition of a quick-mover has now become effete. Miss Bly is a "globe-galloper" or she is nothing. I will not compare her to Ariel, for Ariel was a fairy and had superior advantages.

***

Seventy-two days six hours was Nellie's record, and I can quite picture the delightful look of surprise in Nellie's blue eyes when she was welcomed by a crowd of admirers in Cortlandt-street station. Nellie has done many doughty deeds for the *New York World*. She has posed as a lunatic, danced as a ballet-girl, supplicated as a beggar woman, and performed a hundred other feats requiring address and indomitable pluck.

***

This performance of Miss Nelly Bly will be a great feather in the cap of lady journalists. Here is Miss Bly round the world and back again in 2½ months; whilst our masculine "Travelling Commissioner" has been away nearly 2½ years, and is not half through his round yet! But then this is due no doubt (amongst other reasons) to the way in which women sometimes skim and scamp, compared with the exhaustive deliberation with which our male Commissioner has set himself to study the manners of the men and women whom he has visited.

***

Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer has only survived her husband for twelve months. One may say, *mutatis mutandis*, in Wordsworth's lines:—

How fast has brother followed brother
From sunshine to the sunless land!

But Mrs. Pfeiffer had been in delicate health for some years past. I remember (writes a lady correspondent) seeing her last at a garden party shortly before the death of her husband, when she was busy with her last volume of poems, "Flowers of the Night." She complained at the time of insomnia and a general failing of health, and she looked very delicate and picturesque indeed with her pale face and "adapted" Greek dress of some creamy stuff, embroidered with a border of apple blossoms.

***

It was quite touching to see with what tender care Mr. Pfeiffer surrounded his delicate wife, and as the two sat under an old tree with a circle of admiring friends around them. Mr. Pfeiffer, who had something of the look of a German Professor about him, was the most eager among the listeners to anything Mrs. Pfeiffer might say. I noticed at the time that the lady spoke with extraordinary earnestness, and the slow, distinct enunciation of every syllable lent additional force to anything she said.

***

It is over thirty years ago that Mrs. Pfeiffer's first tale, "Kahmera, a Midsummer Night's Dream," came out. Since then she has produced several volumes of poems and prose, and some ten years ago, when, after a trip round the world, she published her "Flying Leaves from East to West," I believe she offended some of the leading English inhabitants of Hongkong very considerably by some of her reflections. It seemed at one time as if the matter would be taken into the law courts, the party complaining being Dr. Eitel, a well-known German Oriental scholar, and now a member of the Colonial Government. I am glad to say, however, that in the end everything was amicably settled.

***

It was eleven years on Saturday since, at the Chapter dinner on the Conversion of St. Paul, Dr. Lightfoot announced to his colleagues that he had, after much consideration, resolved to accept the See of Durham. It is a calendar month to-day since the great Bishop was laid to rest at Auckland Castle, and it is now understood that the See is at the disposal of Dr. Westcott, who is undergoing the same process of meditation as to whether he can summon up courage to wrench himself away from Cambridge, of which he is a component part. Should he decide to wear the mantle of his illustrious friend, a continuity of work and practice may be confidently relied on; but many of his friends fear that he is hardly strong enough to bear the tax on his strength of a diocese like Durham. Should he decide to accept the See there will be satisfaction in three Palaces where Church matters are not always regarded from the same point of view—namely, at Windsor (or Osborne), at Lambeth, and at Bishopsthorpe. Not many men could at once be a *persona grata* to the Sovereign and the two Primates.

Bord's Pianos.—5 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MR. TOOLE AMONG THE SAVAGES.

(By One Who was There.)

Mr. J. L. Toole had another enthusiastic send-off on Saturday night, Mr. W. Rignold being this time bracketed with him. The occasion was a dinner given by the Savage Club in the fine room of their new premises in Adelphi-terrace, when some 120 Savages met to drink the actor's health. Mr. G. A. Henty presided; and among those present were Sir F. Abel, Sir A. K. Rollit, Sir Somers Vine, Dr. Lennox Browne, Messrs. T. Woolner, R.A., S. J. Solomon, H. Vos, J. Fulleylove, H. Blackburn, E. J. Goodman, Walter Wren, Bronson Howard, Spielman, J. K. Jerome, W. J. Jeaffreson, D. Godfrey, C. Collette, W. Tegetmeier, and all the best known Savages. Mr. Henty had only left his bed to come, and influenza made him a bad chairman. Mr. Toole, however, was in his best vein. His after-dinner-speech was short, because he had to "rush off to inculcate a few moral precepts at his own little temple," but he promised to tell the steward—with whom he expected to spend most of the voyage to Australia—what good fellows the Savages were. He only hoped that the New Zealand savage who was to sit on the ruins of London Bridge, and whose acquaintance he was going to make, would prove half as good a chap as one of these Savages. He liked acting, and meant to go on acting, though many inducements had been held out to him to leave the stage. A dresser in the Liverpool theatre had once told him he could do much better. "You're wonderful popular in these parts, sir," he said; "wonderful popular. If you was only to give up the profession and settle down here in a little 'pub,' you'd make your fortune in no time." And Mr. Toole ended up by regretting that it was not an opera company that he was taking out with him, "For then I'd have offered every one of you an engagement on the spot, for the very musical way in which you have so kindly drunk my health." Then there was great cheering, and Mr. W. Rignold, a most popular Savage, had to get on his legs. His speech was admirable, and a couple of recitations which he gave later on were among the best of the evening, which was certainly not lacking in musical and dramatic talent. The night finished up with the usual Savage festivities.

THE COSTS IN THE FINANCIAL JOURNALISTS' CASE.

We understand that the whole of the costs incurred by the three defendants in the late case of alleged extortion, amounting to between £4,000 and £5,000, have been discharged by Mr. Claude Marks. Sir Charles Russell had 500 guineas on his brief for the defence of Mr. Marks, and 100 guineas a day during the continuance of the trial.

A TENNYSONIAN ROMANCE.

The Rev. Charles Yeld, of Nottingham, has (the *Daily News* says) made a discovery which cannot fail to be of special interest to the Poet Laureate's admirers. It is nothing less than a little romance of the poet's early days, vouched for, not by idle rumour, but by a copy of a poetical tribute to "his mistress's eyebrow," which is believed to be now brought to light for the first time. The youthful poet, so runs the legend, was in love with a young lady of the name of Bradshaw, and expressed his feelings towards her in the following lines:—

Because she bore the iron name
Of him who doomed his King to die,
I deemed her one of harsher frame,
And looks that awe the passer-by,
But found a maiden, tender, shy,
With fair blue eyes and passing sweet,
And longed to kiss her hands and lie
A thousand summers at her feet.

Mr. Yeld states that one day while young Mr. Tennyson was out driving with Miss Bradshaw, her mother, and three other ladies, some one asked the time. On this Tennyson took out his watch. Whereupon Miss Bradshaw leaned over a little, and her worshipper exclaimed "Don't." "Why, am I not to look?" asked the young lady; to which Tennyson replied, "No, it would stop to look at you." This being one of those naively ingenious replies which love-sick youths delight to address to the objects of their passion, the authenticity of the anecdote ought not to be rashly questioned. Mr. Yeld's story and verses, which were communicated to the members of the Nottingham Literary Club, are, we believe, derived from a member of the Bradshaw family now resident at Notts, at no great distance from that western border of Lincolnshire in which Lord Tennyson spent his early years.

LORD RANDOLPH AS SIR WILFRID'S RIVAL.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill are off to Monte Carlo. Lord Randolph has given one interesting pledge of his return to his Parliamentary duties. It was stated at the monthly session of Middlesex Good Templars District Lodge, held on Saturday night, at Calthorpe-street Schools, that he had written to Mr. Ascough, "constituency deputy" for South Paddington, expressing his intention to embody his views on temperance legislation in a bill which he will introduce in the forthcoming session of Parliament. Is he going to come out (asks a contemporary) as a rival to Sir Wilfrid Lawson?

MRS. ALEXANDER IRELAND ON BROWNING.

Mrs. Alexander Ireland, wife of the well-known author of "The Booklover's Enchiridion," delivered an interesting lecture at Toynbee Hall last night on "Browning as a Teacher." Strength came before sweetness, she said, in Browning's poetry, as it did in life. She noted that the poet was born in the year of "Childe Harold," and that before he came to his maturity it was fated that three great poetic suns should set. Neither Keats, nor Shelley, nor Byron, was all-sufficing in the present day. Even Wordsworth's meditative poetry failed us at times. Browning's little touches of natural description never usurped the first place in his poetry; the description always illustrated the mental picture. The lesson of laying down self, or rather the forcible tearing of ourselves out of the grasp of self, was the chief note in Browning. Not always had modern poets taught this divine gospel. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in one of his beautiful lyrics, said we must perform our tasks alone, and neither give nor receive sympathy. This would certainly involve a grave moral responsibility, no less than a complete spiritual mistake. No man was ever less prone than Matthew Arnold to practise such a gospel of entire self-dependence. Browning never sounded a false note. He was full of reserve strength, sound to the core in morality and the uprightness of his life. If only one would listen to him he would speak to that one. Browning taught that we needed not so much more truth as that each should live out a little of the truth he knew. Dealing with the charge of obscurity levelled at the poet, the lecturer thought he was difficult rather than obscure. If it was to be a choice between sense and music, Browning always chose the former. His poetry was not, as he himself said, a substitute for a cigar or a game at dominoes. If Browning had given us a sort of spiritual shorthand, as some one had said, well, we must learn the signs. (Laughter.) Her own opinion was that Browning has left us the richest treasure of any poet since Shakspeare. His estimate of work was not that of "the vulgar mass." It was not what man was that made him, he said, but what he would be, what he earnestly strove to be. Browning had nothing in common with the plaintive and dyspeptic wailing of the misunderstood and unappreciated people who, as a rule, were understood only too well. (Laughter.) With Browning there was no "perhaps," no "possibly." Surely it was something that in an age of speculation he should have faith, and even Christian faith. He believed in the divine personality—witness his "Christmas Eve." The "Epilogue" in his last volume truly summed up Browning's teaching and convictions.

"A SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF THE UPPER CLASSES."

The veteran journalist and reformer, Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, gave a lecture last night in the Hall of Science, Old-street, the subject being "A proposal of a Society for the Reformation of the Upper Classes." Having dwelt upon the necessity for new societies and combinations in the progress of civilization, Mr. Holyoake observed that the upper classes had always had their vices, but never were these vices so apparent as now. For there is now a more active conscious opinion to condemn the faults and vices of our superiors. The upper classes have for a long time had a privilege of calling the lower classes swinish, brutish, and ignorant—expressions which Lord Salisbury, when he was Viscount Cranbourne, had made use of in the House of Commons; now it was a question, if the lower classes might not begin to investigate how far the upper classes were superior to them in these respects. He thought the working classes were as fit to educate the upper classes as *vice versa*. Mr. Holyoak finally read out his prospectus for "A Society for the Reformation of the Upper Classes"—president, the Duke of Residium. In conclusion Mr. Holyoake said that if they could not send missionaries into the homes of the aristocracy they could send fit and proper members to the House of Commons, who could work for the betterment of society at large.

FLOR-ADOR, the Newest and Best Food, contains, in the purest form, every element for the nourishment of the body, suited to the robust and invalid alike. The LANCET and the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL say: "This preparation is excellent." FLOR-ADOR takes the place of Corn Flour, Arrowroot, &c., which possess NO FLESH-FORMING CONSTITUENTS whatever. It is quite as palatable and MORE EASILY DIGESTED than any of these starchy compounds. Purchasers are requested to see that they get FLOR-ADOR, and not any imitation thereof, inferior qualities being often substituted for the sake of extra profit. The Florador Food Company will supply three sample packets post free for 10d.—Depot: 17, Southampton-street, Holborn, London, W.C.

GROSS ADULTERATION.—AN APPEAL TO THE HOME SECRETARY.

Mr. Charles E. Cassal, public analyst, has presented an important report on adulteration to the Battersea vestry. This report thoroughly justifies the determination of the vestry to call the attention of the Home Secretary to the light punishment which the Wandsworth magistrates inflict upon those convicted of adulteration. Mr. Cassal reports that he has lately analyzed samples of milk, butter, flour, and pepper, with the following result. Genuine, 66.66 per cent.; adulterated, 29.17 per cent.; inferior, 4.17 per cent. With regard to the adulteration of milk, Mr. Cassal says:—"The presence of 3 or 4 per cent. of extraneous water in a sample of milk may at first sight be regarded as of little importance, and the adulteration looked upon as small in amount, but the extra profit to the dealer and corresponding loss to the public are by no means small when the practice is carried out upon a large scale." Battersea, says a correspondent, is one of the worst places for adulteration in the metropolis. Mr. Cassal proceeds to note the small fines inflicted upon those found guilty of adulteration. Here are some typical milk cases—"14 per cent. of added water fined 1s. and 12s. 6d. costs; 50 per cent. of the original fat abstracted fined 3s. and 2s. costs." Mr. Cassal says "the fines inflicted in these cases show lamentable incapacity for appreciating the meaning of adulteration, and the widespread injury that is done by it. Such inadequate fines tend to bring the Acts of Parliament into contempt." The Battersea vestry, agreeing with the analyst, have asked the Home Secretary to receive a deputation on the subject.

THE POPE AS PROPHET.

A prelate in attendance on the Pope writes:—"The Pope is looking extremely well, has quite lost his cough, and has received a great many people this week. At the very hour the Roman papers were informing their readers that his Holiness was at his last gasp he was seated in my presence taking a basin of broth and drinking his usual small glass of native wine. Prince Boncompagni was with us, and the Pontiff, who had been talking with great earnestness and regret over the illness of the Duke of Aosta suddenly rose from his chair and, looking out of the window towards the Quirinal, said, 'There is great sorrow in store for the King.' He had barely uttered these words than a telegram was put into his hands. It was from the Duchess of Aosta, imploring his benediction for the dying Prince."

THE SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

The announcement that Schubert's famous Octet in F would be given for the last time this season at last Saturday's Popular Concert drew a fairly large audience to St. James's Hall. This famous orchestral work received a sympathetic and admirable rendering at the hands of Mdme. Neruda, MM. Ries, Straus, Lazarus, Paersch, Wotton, Reynolds, and Piatti. The solo pianist for the occasion was Mdme Haas, a performer who is rapidly winning fame in this country. Her chief effort was the Impromptu in F sharp major by that melancholy but inspired composer Frederick Chopin. Mdme. Haas also joined Signor Piatti in Rubinstein's elegant Sonata in D major. Miss Florence Hoskins was the vocalist.

BARNUM'S GIANTESS IN A 'BUS

Some commotion was caused on Saturday in a south London omnibus from a novel cause. There was only one seat vacant, and for this one of Barnum's giantesses put in a claim. The poor lady, who was due for a "side show" at Addison-road, found herself late on her road to the District Railway. The conductor expostulated that she was three ordinary ladies rolled into one: but she insisted upon her right to the vacant seat, and declined to leave the step of the omnibus. In the end two ladies doubled up on each other's knees, and the giantess went rejoicing upon her way.

"ST. PAUL" AT ST. PAUL'S.

The annual festival performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" is one of the best opportunities that the public has of hearing a fine musical service without a charge of any kind. Additional interest attached to Saturday's service on account of the reappearance of Sir John Stainer in his old place at the conductor's rostrum. This was due to the indisposition of the cathedral organist, Dr. E. G. Martin. The service went with that perfection which can only be obtained in St. Paul's, and as the great rush of the fine orchestra mingled with the voices of the large choir, the dullest heart in the vast concourse of people could not have failed to acknowledge the powerful influence of music on morals.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LONDON HOUSE

Mr. Gladstone will take up his residence in St. James's-square this week, and public attention will, as a matter of course, be called to that locality more than has been the case for many years. His house, No. 10, was that to which the now octogenarian Lord Lovelace brought in 1837 his bride, the only daughter of Lord Byron. From Lord Lovelace (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) the house passed to the present leaseholder, Lord Tollemache, and both are seven years senior in age to the illustrious sessional tenant of the mansion. Writing of London as it was in 1685, Macaulay says that near to the court, on a space called St. James's-fields, had just been built St. James's-square and Jermyn-street. St. James's Church had recently been opened for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this quarter. St. James's-square was then a receptacle for all the offal and cinders, for all the dead cats and dead dogs of Westminster. At one time a cudgel player kept the ring there. At another time an impudent squatter settled himself there, and built a shed for rubbish under the windows of the gilded saloons in which the first magnates of the realm—Norfolk, Ormonde, Kent, and Pembroke—gave banquets and balls. It was not till these nuisances had lasted through a whole generation that the inhabitants applied to Parliament for permission to put up rails and to plant trees. The present residents in the square include the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Derby, the Bishop of London, and Lord Egerton of Tatton.

"CYRIL'S SUCCESS" AT THE CRITERION THEATRE.

The late Henry J. Byron's comedy "Cyril's Success" may have been adjudged a brilliant work on the occasion of its original production in 18[illegible], but the effect of its revival in 1890 proves anything but satisfactory. There are many faults to be found with the play, apart from its present rendering; the construction is far from perfect, a slender story is needlessly spun out into five acts, and there is but little in the characterization to repay attentive study. Perhaps it is that Mr. Pinero and one or two other dramatists of to-day have spoilt us for the respectable, solid fare which more than sufficiently delighted playgoers a quarter of a century back. We have been treated to such a continuous series of delicately-finished stage portraits of recent years that the equally vigorous but rougher sketches, which appealed so strongly to us in the days of our juventude, have lost their attractive powers. At any rate, there was something very unconvincing about the troubles of Cyril Cuthbert and his wife at the Criterion Theatre on Saturday night. The plot of the piece will doubtless be well remembered, for, besides its public representations, "Cyril's Success" has been very frequently played by amateurs. A young author, in the midst of his first literary triumphs, carelessly neglects his wife. She, ready in her unhappiness to grasp at the least scintilla of suspicion, picks up a compromising letter belonging to her friend Major Treherne and jumps to the conclusion that her husband is faithless to her. She leaves him, and with her goes all his prosperity. Poverty overtakes him, and he is almost at the end of his resources when circumstances come to the rescue and re-unite these shuttlecocks of fortune once more. There is some ingenuity in the manner in which a series of underplots is grafted on to this thin stem, and it is hardly necessary to say that the dialogue is almost always clever, incisive, and appropriate. But the general effect of the performance is vastly inferior to that of the recent revival of "Caste," which, with all its good points, failed to secure any prolonged share of popular favour.

Mr. Leonard Boyne as Cyril Cuthbert is decidedly unequal. In the first act nothing could be better than his reading of the part. At the close of the second act, however, he adopts a far too tragic view of the situation. Presumably the author intended the "curtain" to be both striking and serious, but the amount of intensity which Mr. Boyne infuses into his acting is not only unnecessary but absolutely inconsistent. On the other hand, his powerful "grip" of the Club scene is just what is wanted at the conclusion of a weak and flimsy act. Miss Olga Brandon is not seen to great advantage in the part of Mrs. Cuthbert. In the earlier portions of the piece she is a trifle hard, and exhibits perhaps more "strength" than the nature of the character demands. She improves, however, towards the end. Mr. David James makes a fairly good, if somewhat colourless, Pincher. The two best performances in the comedy are the Miss Grannett of Miss E. Brunton and the Major Treherne of Mr. Arthur Elwood—both singularly careful and complete studies. Mr. Gerald Maxwell and Mr. G. Stanton show distinct promise in a couple of small parts. Why, it may be asked in conclusion, were the management so foolish as to cast a lady for the character of the Hon. Frederick Titeboy, merely because it was originally played by Miss Maggie Brennan?

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A CHAT WITH DR. TALMAGE AT LIVERPOOL.

THE GREAT PREACHER ON THE "GRAND OLD MAN."

The great hall of the North Western Hotel, Liverpool, was in the hubbub of excitement which immediately precedes the departure of one of the great Atlantic mail boats when I arrived in search of the Rev. Dr. Talmage on Saturday between ten and eleven o'clock. Men with the Yankee aspect, wrapped in huge ulsters and with an air of hurry and suppressed excitement, moved about overcoats, and with an air of hurry and suppressed excitement, moved about amid piles of cosy-looking rugs, handbags, and portmanteaux. The clerk in the little office informed me that Dr. and Mrs. Talmage had been in the hotel overnight, but that the doctor was then out of doors, and Mrs. Talmage sent word that her husband would not be long if I cared to wait. By-and-by a cab drove up, and a tall gentleman in a huge sealskin-trimmed coat stepped out, accompanied by a friend.

"The editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has sent me to have a few words with you, Dr. Talmage," I said as he approached.

"Well, sir," replied the doctor, "time is very short, for I have to leave here at a quarter past eleven to go aboard the steamer. I have some most important business to conclude with my friend here, but if you can wait only a few minutes I shall be delighted to have a talk. Go into the smoke-room, and I shall be there without delay."

In ten minutes the doctor returned. I had learned that Dr. Talmage had been at Hawarden yesterday afternoon, and was anxious to obtain an account of his impressions of Mr. Gladstone, but in the first place I asked the famous preacher a few questions about his present European trip.

"I have been in Europe four times previously," Dr. Talmage began, "and this is my fifth trip. But I had never previously been in the south of Europe. I left New York on October 15, and have been in Rome, Athens, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Austria. This is not the best time of the year for crossing the Atlantic, but I had a special reason for coming to Europe. I am writing the Life of Christ, and I have been to Palestine with that object in view. I started out with the most profound belief in the truth in the Scriptures, but since my visit to the East my faith has increased a thousandfold. I do not understand how any man who has this evidence before him can be in doubt or understand how any man who has this evidence before him can be in doubt for a moment."

"But, Dr. Talmage," I ventured to interrupt, "Renan lived in the Holy Land, and has also written a Life of Christ. I am I to understand that your book will be a reply to Renan's work?"

The doctor hesitated for a moment, while a somewhat dissatisfied expression flickered across his face, and then he answered: "No, my book will not be controversial; I have read the work you speak of, and most others on the same sub ect; but my book will simply be the expression of my own views, verified and deepened by my visit to the land where Christianity was born."

"Is it true, Dr. Talmage, that you had an interview with Mr. Gladstone," then asked.

"Yes," he answered, with more animation than he had yet shown. "Yes, I saw Mr. Gladsone yesterday. He gave me a kind invitation to see him. He sent me a telegram saying, 'Pray come to Hawarden,'" continued the doctor, giving the name of Hawarden a pronunciation which sounded odd in the ears of those to whom it is familiar, "and I went to Hawarden."

"Now, Dr. Talmage," I said, "may I ask you to give me your impression of the great statesman?"

"Well," said the doctor, with a long rest upon the word, as though he were taking time to collect himself for the performance of a weighty task. "Well, I find Mr. Gladstone hale and hearty, and my first impression as regards his age was that the family records had made a complete mistake. We took a walk together on the estate, and he ran up and down the hills like a boy, and he perfectly amazed me with his physical, mental, and spiritual vitality. I asked him if he believed that his scheme for Home Rule for Ireland would succeed, and he replied emphatically with one word, 'Yes.' When I asked whether after the next general election, Mr. Gladstone answered with firm confidence. After the next general election, Mr. Gladstone answered with firm confidence. I then asked him if his faith in Christianity had wavered in his old age. Mr. Gladstone answered, 'The longer I live the stronger grows my faith in God, and my only hope for the world is that the human race will be brought more into contact with Divine revelation.' Mr. Gladstone then showed me many grateful mementoes sent to him by Americans, and in conversing about them he said, 'No one outside America has more reason to love it than I have, and the ties between the two nations will become closer and closer as years go on.' Then we began to talk about his great amount of public work, and he made this remark. He said: 'Naturally no one has less taste for controversy, but it seems a dispensation from God that I should be engaged in the great controversies of the day at a time when I should prefer quiet.'"

"And personally, Dr. Talmage," I interrupted, "what impression did Mr. Gladstone make upon you?"

"He made upon me," the doctor replied, "the impression of a great and good, and a lovely man. Yes," with emphasis in his voice, added the doctor, "lovely man. England and the world may well be proud of him."

"You have heard Mr. Gladstone speak?"

"No, I have never heard him speak, but in conversation his rare vocabulary, his wonderful language, his personal magnetism, told me that he is a person who would greatly move audiences of his fellow men. He is a great man, unlike anyone of us. He reminds me in some respects of Abraham Lincoln, our Minister at St. James's. We consider Mr. Lincoln one of our great men, and a noble descendant of a very illustrious father. He has all the broad common-sense of his father, with a grace and polish and scholarship peculiar to himself. All America rejoiced when President Harrison sent Mr. Lincoln to represent us at the Court of St. James's. I feel sure he will be the President of the United States. It is only a matter of time and, as he is young, he can afford to wait: and what I wish to add is that Mr. Gladstone spoke of him in the highest terms."

"Tell me, Dr. Talmage, did you expect to find Mr. Gladstone's residence grander or more humble than you found it?"

"I had pictured it just as it is, only, perhaps, more surrounded by flowers and foliage than one can expect at this time of year. Mr. Gladstone took me through the castle, and I found it full of interest: full of paintings, of sculpture, of bric-a-brac, and fuller still of books. There were books on walls, books on tables, books on doors: books on all sides."

"Then you were not disappointed either with the man or his surroundings?"

"Had I any influence with the English nation," replied the Doctor with great earnestness, "I should say cherish him and make his last years beautiful and peaceful. Should he come to America, I will tell you that the first shout of greeting would be heard across the Atlantic. In his speech at Leicester the other night," added the Doctor, "Mr. Gladstone made a mistake. He said that in prosperous times there is no opportunity of clear pulse, he quite contracted, by reason of his years. But so far from this being true, his influence was never so wide as to-day, and it will continue to widen through the centuries."

As the doctor spoke, the clock on the mantelpiece began to make the hissing noise which warned us that it was shortly going to strike the hour, and at that moment a gentleman ran into the room with one hand full of letters and the other full of telegrams. "Some of these must be answered," said the gentleman hurriedly to the doctor, and the latter rose and held out his hand, with the remark, "I must go now; we have only a few minutes left."

A VERY WONDERFUL BUTLER.

A butler who is a teetotaller and a vegetarian! Such a person really exists. What gives him an additional interest is the fact that he has also trod the thorny paths of authorship with some success, for he has published a book entitled "A Voice from the Servants' Hall." It was the prophet Daniel who converted him to vegetarianism. He says that some ten years ago, when he weighed 16st., he used to read the first chapter of the Book of Daniel. Charmed with the prophet's experience of a diet of pulse, he took to a combination of whole meal, coarse Scotch oatmeal, lentils, flour, new milk, and eggs. This, together with abstinence from alcohol and tobacco, produced the following wonderful result: within seventeen months he weighed 11st. The vegetarians have a strong proof of their faith in the teetotal butler. By the way, the author of "A Voice from the Servants' Hall" challenges the eaters of flesh to a trial of endurance. He says that he is willing to walk from London to Manchester against "any doctor or other meat eater" of his own age and weight. As he has been a servant for forty years, he is probably at least sixty years of age.

THE "PERFECTLY SENSELESS" HABIT OF KISSING.

It is said that the nursing sisterhood of St. Vincent, in France, have not suffered the influenza, owing to certain sage rules of the founder. He discouraged asceticism, enjoined warm clothes and every reasonable comfort, because the sisters should regard themselves as fighting against the evil principles which cause suffering in the world and the combat with which needs bodily strength. They dined in good beds from nine at night to five in the morning, had good succulent diet, were free from care unless to do their duty, and were not to salute any one by the way when outside of the convent on their errands of mercy. Salutations in cold weather were, said the reverend mother, one of the most fertile sources of throat and pulmonary disease. In fine weather they were a cause of loss of time, and took the mind from the object on which it should be set. The *Hospital* says it is glad to note this onslaught on the habit of kissing, a habit in which women indulge in a perfectly senseless manner.

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TERRY'S THEATRE.

A crowded, enthusiastic, and—enigmatical as it may sound to say so—disappointed house assisted at the six hundred and eighty-third and last representation of "Sweet Lavender" on Saturday evening. The popular play was admirably performed, albeit but two of the original cast were present—Miss Victor and Mr. Alfred Bishop. Of these the lady alone has without intermission faced the footlights from first to last—a marvellous record in these days of "sudden indisposition." Mr. Bishop runs a good second, for he has absented himself upon one occasion only. The enforced non-appearance of Mr. Edward Terry was a genuine loss to the evening and an especial source of regret to a large number of masonic magnates, who had assembled in force to bid their Grand Treasurer *au revoir* and *bon voyage*. Among these mystery-men were Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., Sir John Monckton, Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. Peter de Lande Long, Mr. Edward Letchworth, Mr. Edmund Routledge, Dr. Turtle Pigott, and others. For once in a way what is termed the "inevitable speech" would have been really welcome, but the audience had to depart without even a glimpse of the actor-manager. Mr. Terry, it was said, had made up his mind to show—voice or no voice—if only for a few minutes, but his doctor promised him an additional three or four weeks in bed as the certain consequence if he persisted. It is his present intention to start in the *Rome* with his wife and eldest daughter on Thursday next for a three months' holiday in the East. "Dick Phenyl" will bear with him on his travels the good wishes of hosts of friends in England.

AT A SCOTCH CONCERT.—BY A SCOTCH CRITIC.

With every desire to be generous, one can scarcely avoid pronouncing Mr. William Carter's grand Scotch festival at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday night a disappointment. To start with, neither of the three advertised male singers, Sims Reeves, Foli, and Dalgetty Henderson put in an appearance. A doctor telegraphed that Sims Reeves had not been out of doors for a fortnight; Signor Foli had the influenza. One of the ladies also failed to keep her appointment. Then why at a Burns concert pad out the programme with Tivadar Nachez, "The Death of Nelson," and "Come into the Garden, Maud" (sung by Sims Reeves's substitute)? The Hungarian violinist is all very well in his way, but on Saturday night surely reels by a bagpiper or a Scotch fiddler would have been more appropriate. Would an English audience at a national concert appreciate "The Macgregors' Gathering," "The Wearing o' the Green," and "Yankee Doodle"? Again, while it is, perhaps, too much to expect southron singers to pronounce properly such words as "souchin," in Lady Nairne's pathetic "Lament," when an English choir presumes to render the song it might be at least instructed not to emphasise unduly "nicht" at the end of a line if it can do no better, in

O wat an' weary is the nicht
Wi' souchin wind an' rain, O,

than "nite." Why could not Mr. Carter have had a musical Scotch friend at his rehearsals to give the choir a few hints as to the pronunciation of the words of the songs and the meaning of the lines? A word might also be said of the incident which followed upon Bandsman Wilson's excellent trombone rendering of "The Death of Nelson." It was, may be, a little unreasonable on the part of the audience to cry "encore," but as the performer did not himself appear indisposed to come forward again, and as the bandmaster had stepped to the stand and lifted his baton, was it not injudicious, not to say ungraceful, in Mr. Carter, on the top of the audience's various disappointments, not only to interfere but to hold out for more than five minutes against the clapping and hissing, and then amid the uproar to attempt to proceed with the choir song "To Mary." After getting through a bar or two inaudibly, the choir had to sit down, and the bandsman was permitted to repeat his performance. The result was that the price of the book of words from the customary shilling to sixpence, duly announced by Mr. Carter, in his apology for the absent singers, can hardly be held to make up for the shortcomings of the evening. In justice, however, it may be set down that the choir were especially successful with the opening, "There was a lad was born in Kyle," and "Duncan Gray," although in the four lines

Shall I, like a fool, quo' he,
For a haughty hizzie dee?
She may gae to France for me,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't!

Octogenarian Professor Blackie could have shown them a thing or two. Miss Winifred Parker certainly deserves a word or two for her spirited "Jock o' Hauledean" and "Charley is my Darling." Her Scotch was first-class, too.

FROZEN "KOSHER" MEAT.

The Revs. Dr. Hermann Adler and B. Spiers, with Mr. Van Thal and two Shomerim have lately made experiments (says a Jewish contemporary) to test the possibility of "porging" hindquarters previously to the whole carcase being cut up. It was found to be impossible to "porge" the meat except after the joints had been cut up in the usual course for the market. Upon the question of the possibility of "porging" and "koshering" the carcase before being cut, it merely depends, we understand, the decision of the ecclesiastical authorities as to authorising the sale of "Kosher" frozen meat in England.

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The air is full of stories of sudden and widespread attacks of subtle sicknesses; and yet all are not equally susceptible. Resolve themselves into two great groups—affections of the lungs and affections of the stomach. For the latter—useful as a preventive quite as much as for a restorative—there is one remedy, unnecessary to be referred to here, beyond the reminder that it is

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX,

It is not so generally known, however, that associated with the world's great stomachic remedy, for whole life years at its time, prepared by the same hands and just as careful an adaptation of right means to worthy ends, there has been, and still is available, in

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS,

A truly marvellous safeguard against and cure for

INFLUENZA,

Bronchial Irritations, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Asthma, and all other Lung affections. Let these be used

YOU CAN MEET ANY EPIDEMIC

armed with these sovereign remedies. One will keep the organs of digestion in natural activity: and, where impaired, will restore them. The other will give full play to the organs of respiration; and where weakened or obstructed will effectually strengthen and clear them. All that is required is that these be

NO PROCRASTINATION.

Do not wait until you are prostrated—do not even wait until you are attacked. Have at hand, ready for any emergency, the twin remedies:—

BEECHAM'S PILLS
and (observe the distinction)
BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS.

Both kinds are the same price,
1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box, and are sold everywhere.

Prepared only, and sold Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor,
THOMAS BEECHAM,
ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Deranged Stomach, Sick Headache.—Our comfort, happiness, and security depend on the knowledge that we have the remedies at hand to apparently a trifling beginning, and the large proportion of human ills can be traced to the same source of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned his knowledge to useful account by discovering medicines which rectify the error as soon as it is seen.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent post free on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E. S. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

As Stock for Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Meat Jelly.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on or before WEDNESDAY 29th January.

THE NICARAGUA COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £200,000 in Shares of £1 each (with power to increase), of which 600 are Founders Shares, and the remainder Ordinary Shares.

ISSUE of 100,000 ORDINARY SHARES, payable 2s. 6d. on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, 5s. on May 1, and the balance as and when required. It is not proposed to call up at present more than 10s. per share, in order that the balance may be available as a security in the event of any issue of debentures being made.

DIRECTORS.

C. A. Cater, Esq. (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Sons, and Co.) 39, Lombard-street, E.C.
F. W. Honischer, Esq. (Messrs. F. W. Honischer and Co.), 30, Lime-street, E.C.
Henry P. Powell, Esq. (Messrs. Cotesworth and Powell), 148, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
Colonel Reginald Thynne, C.B., 50, Cadogan-square, S.W.
Captain P. Giusto, Consul-General of Italy, Nicaragua.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
Banco de Nicaragua, Nicaragua.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Alfred M'Nish and Co., 74, Cornhill, and Stock Exchange, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 14, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. W. A. McMullen.
OFFICES.—148, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the principal purpose of acquiring concessions within the Republic of Nicaragua, which Republic, like the other Central American Republics, is attracting at the present time a considerable amount of public attention. The Company will undertake business of all kinds in the Nicaraguan Republic, and generally in Central America.

The Republic has a foreign debt of £285,000 only, in Bonds bearing 6 per cent., and its financial position is excellent. The loan was made to cancel the Interior Debt that was bearing interest at 12 per cent. The foreign loan was negotiated in 1886 in London, and the bonds are now quoted at par. The chief products of the Republic are coffee, sugar, cacao, fibres, dye-woods, rubber, cattle, indigo, also gold and silver.

It is anticipated that the formation of the Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic Canal Company in the United States to make a through waterway from the Pacific to the Atlantic via the Great Lake and San Juan River, will give a great impetus to the country, and to the development of its resources. Work on this canal has commenced.

The Company has agreed, subject to examination and subsequent approval by the Board, to take over certain businesses already at work in Nicaragua, and also certain concessions for new undertakings now in the hands of Captain Giusto, one of the directors, who, with the following gentlemen (constituting the firm of Pellas, Climie, and Co., of Nicaragua, whose powers of attorney are held by Captain Giusto), are hereinafter referred to as the Vendors, viz:—

Santiago Morales, private banker, Director and Councillor of the Bank of Nicaragua.
F. Alfredo Pellas, late sole owner of the Nicaragua Steam Navigation Company, of the Lake and River St. Juan.
William Climie, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., and Consulting Engineer to the Nicaraguan Government for the Inter-Oceanic Canal of Nicaragua.
Gonzalo Espinosa, landed propriator.
Captain Paolo Giusto, Consul-General of Italy to the Republic.
Ildefonso Vivas, landed proprietor.
Gil. Pimentel, Mechanical Engineer.

The above gentlemen, with General Joaquin Zavala, ex-President of the Republic, will act as a consulting committee in Nicaragua.

The following are the undertakings and concessions offered by the Vendors:—

1. Managua Lake Navigation Company. The profits for the last two years, ending June 30, 1889, have been at the rate of £6,000 per annum.
2. Managua Waterworks Company.
3. Concession for a Market in Masaya.
4. Concession for a Tramway.
5. Concessions for Waterworks.

The Vendors also transfer to the Company, free of charge, the option to acquire certain gold mines, which they state to have good water, timber, and roads.

Other mining properties can be obtained if, upon examination, it is thought advisable.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that while the Vendors hand over to the Company the option of taking businesses now at work, and valuable concessions (upon which they state that they have spent more than £40,000, and that the working businesses are now earning upwards of £6,000 per annum), they agree, if the Company should so desire, to accept the purchase-money in shares (up to a third of the issued capital), upon which shares the Vendors would incur a liability of 10s. per share. In fact, the object of the Vendors is not so much to sell the properties, as to form an English company capable of working them advantageously, and powerful enough to take in hand any other businesses having for their object the development of the resources of the country.

The vendors pay all expenses connected with the formation of the Company, and in consideration thereof subscribe at par for the Founders' shares. These shares are entitled to half the profits in each year after a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid on the Ordinary shares, and a provision made for directors' remuneration and for a reserve fund of one-tenth of the balance of the profits. The agreement for purchase gives the Vendors a right, at any time before the 31st of December, 1892, to subscribe at par for 50,000 Ordinary shares beyond the present issue, in amounts of not less than 10,000 shares, providing always that their total holding shall not exceed one-third of the issued capital for the time being.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchange for a settlement and an official quotation.

The following contracts have been entered into:—(1) Dated 21st January, 1890, between Captain Paolo Giusto, of the first part, Pellas, Climie, and Co. (by Captain Paolo Giusto, as their attorney) of the second part, and the Company of the third part; and (2) dated 21st January, 1890, between Pellas, Climie, and Co. (by Captain Paolo Giusto, their attorney) of the one part, and the Search Company (Limited), of the other part, with regard to the guarantee of a portion of the capital of the Company and the payment of expenses.

There are also several underwriting contracts, to none of which the Company is a party, and applicants for shares must be deemed to have had notice of these contracts, and to have waived all right to any particulars thereof, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, Concessions, and all the above Contracts may seen at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for shares must be made on a form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, with the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be applied towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

London, 25th January, 1890.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be CLOSED on or before TUESDAY, the 28th JANUARY.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRUST and FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, with limited liability.

CAPITAL £500,000, in 500,000 Shares of £1 each, whereof 300 are Founders' Shares.

FIRST ISSUE of 300,000 Shares of £1 each, of which the Subscription of 250,000 Shares has already been guaranteed. Payable 2s. per Share on Application, 3s. per Share on Allotment, and the balance, as required, in Calls not exceeding 2s. 6d. each, at intervals of not less than two months. It is not proposed to call up more than 10s. per Share, but to provide further Capital by the issue of Debentures.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (Chairman), Director of the Southern Land Company (Limited).
B. B. Trench, Esq. (Messrs. Hollebone Bros. and Trench) (Deputy Chairman), late Chairman of the Sheba Gold Mining Company (Limited).
L. Balfour Burns, Esq. (Messrs. Balfour and Co.), Director of the Lane End Works (Limited).
Major J. W. M. Cotton, Director of the Oceana Transvaal Lands Company (Limited).
Sir B. Walter Foster, M.P., Director of the Foreign and Colonial Debenture Corporation (Limited).
Sir Stuart S. Hogg, Director of the International Trustee, Assets and Debenture Corporation (Limited).
Edward Jones, Esq., M.E., late Engineer of the De Beers Diamond Mining Company (Limited).
Richard Smith, Esq., Director of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited).

BANKERS.

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London, E.C., Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches.
The Standard Bank of South Africa (Limited), in South Africa.

SOLICITORS.

London—Messrs. Wilson, Bristows, and Carpmael, 1, Copthall-buildings, E.C.
South Africa—Messrs. Cooper and Scholtz, Pretoria and Johannesburg, S.A.R.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Hollebone Brothers and Trench.
Liverpool—Thomas Morris, Esq.
Manchester—Messrs. Fernyhough and Ashe.
Glasgow—Messrs. J. M. and T. Steel.
Dublin—Messrs. Bruce and Symes.
Leeds—Messrs. Howitt and Pemberton.
Bristol—Messrs. Betton, Sayce, Vaughan, and Co.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 14, George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.) and OFFICES.—Andw. W. Barr, 14, George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Trust is established to deal mainly with South African Land, Mining, and other Securities, in the same manner and on the same lines as other Financial and Trust Companies have so successfully dealt with general Securities. In the opinion of the Board, South Africa offers an exceptional field for the operations of a Trust Company, and the present is an especially opportune period for its establishment.

The principle of Investment Trust Companies is too well known to need comment, and has commended itself to the public, and the results achieved by existing Companies doing similar business in Home Securities speak for themselves.

Whilst many South African Securities already stand at a considerable premium, it is believed by competent authorities that the development of the mineral and mercantile resources of the country has only just commenced, so that there will be ample opportunity of obtaining an interest in the better class of new enterprises which may be expected to have an equal, if not greater, rise.

Many of the Directors being intimately connected with South African enterprises, the Company will have special opportunities of securing profitable business and of judiciously investing its funds in the most promising undertakings. Two of the Directors, the Chairman and Mr. Jones, are visiting South Africa, and now represent the Company's interests there.

The Founders have guaranteed the subscription at par of £250,000 of the Capital, but in allotting no preference will be given to the Ordinary Shares thus subscribed.

The Founders will pay all preliminary expenses of and incident to the formation of the Company down to the first allotment of Shares, except the Government duty payable on registration. By this means the Trust will enjoy the advantage of commencing business free from the liabilities and expenses usually attending the establishment of similar undertakings.

The Founders' Shares will receive no dividend in any year until the Ordinary Shares have received 10 per cent. dividend for that year. After the payment of a 10 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary Shares the Founders' Shares will, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, be entitled to half the remaining profits.

No promotion money has been or will be paid, and no contracts or commitments, either with regard to the purchase of any particular Securities or otherwise, have been entered into.

Applications for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and sent, with the deposit of 2s. per Share, to the Bankers of the Company. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

It is intended to apply for a Stock Exchange Settlement and Quotation in due course.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from the Company's Bankers, Brokers, or Auditors.

The Articles of Association can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors.

By order of the Board,
ANDW. W. BARR, Secretary *pro tem.*

January 25th, 1890.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted, by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND. Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Invested Funds, £4,400,000.
Profits Divided, £4,000,000.
Paid in Claims, £7,700,000.

For Mutual Life Assurance. Estd. 1835.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, LIBERAL CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES, CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.

Endowment Assurances on very favourable terms.

48, *GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1762. for PURELY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Decennial Division of Profits January 1, 1890.

Full Report, showing the remarkable result of LIFE Assurance when conducted on MUTUAL PRINCIPLES WITHOUT AGENCY FEES or COMMISSION, sent on application to the SOCIETY'S OFFICES, MANSION HOUSE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.
THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
SUM INSURED IN 1888,
£327,500,000.

FIRST SALE FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Hall & Sons, Ld., Bootmakers,

57, *BISHOPSGATE ST., E.C., and 6, WELLINGTON ST., STRAND, W.C.,*
Patentees of PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS for Tender Feet,
SELLING OFF
Surplus and Soiled Stock at very low prices.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC.

Health, Strength, Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.

Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE SOAP. Tablets, 6d.

Clarifies the Skin. *Sold everywhere.*

Now Ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 80,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY,

containing "THE BURNT MILLION," by JAMES PAYN, Author of "By Proxy," &c., &c. Chaps. XXX.-XXXIII.—"GRANGERISING"—"HARD CITIZENS"—"TABAI, THE WIZARD"—"AFTER-THOUGHTS"—"REAL ESTATE IN VOLCANIC REGIONS"—"KITTLE CATTLE"—and "JOANNA'S BRACELET."

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-hand, and training, by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., AND 57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.
80,000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £285,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.
West-End Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY. (MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)
LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.
Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.
ANNUAL INCOME, £318,609.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,255.
No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

Established 1868.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund............£85,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1857.
Total advances made exceed £1,585,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particular free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 64 and 66, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the 15th Hussars, and who was last heard of at Havre in 1881, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; or should any persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ALEXR. COLYER, Solicitor, New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.

AS, in accordance with custom at busy periods of the year, FALSE and MALICIOUS REPORTS have been industriously circulated concerning the HEALTH of the EMPLOYES of this Establishment, W. WHITELEY begs leave to inform the Public that there is NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION for them. So far from illness being prevalent here, there is not one single assistant absent from this cause at this date, and he ventures to assert that this fact is unparalleled in large establishments, especially at the present time.

W. WHITELEY,
Universal Provider,
WESTBOURNE GROVE and QUEEN'S-ROAD, LONDON.

15th January, 1890.

INEXPENSIVE Sound EDUCATION at SCHORNE COLLEGE, WINSLOW.—Over 400 Army and Navy boys, Clergy sons, Medical, &c., have been educated in either the Classical or Modern side, and the School has a good record. 30 gs. a Year, reduced to Brothers and Orphans.—Address Rev. Dr. JAMES.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, 8, Ludgate-circus, E.C., and 102, Brompton-road, S.W.—Stackpool E. O'Dell and Florence H. O'Dell, Consulting Phrenologists, assisted by a competent staff, can be consulted daily, from 10 to 8. Fees from 2s. 6d. to 42s. Twelve thousand testimonials can be inspected. Lecture To-night at Phrenological Hall, Brompton-road, 8 o'clock. Free.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, N.

President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.
Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.
Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.

Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.

WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, VINCENT-SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.
The COMMITTEE Urgently APPEAL for FUNDS to carry out the much needed improvement of Rebuilding the Hospital. £15,000 is required for this object. Donations towards this fund and annual subscriptions are earnestly solicited.
F. C. HOWARD, Secretary.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Superintendent, Warrington Lodge, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
*IBERIA	4,661	4,200	Jan. 31
AUSTRAL	5,524	7,000	Feb. 14
CUZCO	3,898	4,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 14
LUSITANIA	3,877	4,000	March 28
OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm: or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TOUR in the MEDITERRANEAN and LEVANT.—The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large, full-powered steamship *CHIMBORAZO*, 3,847 tons register, 3,000 horse power, from LONDON, on the 19th February, for a cruise of six weeks, visiting LISBON, Gibraltar, Palermo, Zante, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Algiers. The *Chimborazo* is fitted with electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order. The Orient Company's ss. *GARONNE* will leave London for a five weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean on the 12th March.

Managers: F. GREEN and Co. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. For terms and further particulars apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £46. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

COME TO CALIFORNIA; or send for Details of Investments in Land or Fruit Farms. The most profitable investment in the world. Read pamphlet (gratis), by F. A. Binney, Linda Rosa, California, late of Manchester, from S. N. WILLIAMS, 8, EXCHANGE ARCADE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/6

Beyond 3 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.
These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget* the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

APARTMENTS to be LET.

A WELL FURNISHED SITTING and BED ROOM to LET, with good cooking and attendance, a mile from Hayes Station, S.E.R.—Miss Wallace, Heath Cottage, Hayes-common, Beckenham.

HEALTH RESORT, BARMOUTH.—Very superior BOARD and RESIDENCE or APARTMENTS, from one guinea a week each person.—Apply Miss KAYE, 1, Bellevue-mansions.

ONE BOARDER ONLY.—Boy or Girl (under ten) received in the family of an ex-member of the French Parliament. Healthiest suburbs of Paris, bordering on Bois de Boulogne, Jardin d'Acclimatation. Liberal terms expected.—Letters to E. VAUCHERET, 74, Avenue de Neuilly (Seine, France.

PARIS.—English Widow Lady offers comfortable HOME, on moderate terms, to parties visiting Paris.—Mdme. de M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISA E. SMITH will shortly OPEN a LADIES' CLASS for teaching sensible cookery. Terms and particulars on application to SKEY'S Library, 109, Uxbridge-road.

PIANOFORTE DUETS.—A Gentleman Pianist would be pleased to meet with another (good reader) for the practice of Piano Duets.—J. W., 65, Gloucester-crescent, N.W.

HOW to VAMP to songs, chords, &c. 1s. 6d.—ISAAC GOODHEAD, 88, Stockton-street, Alexandra-road, Manchester. See testimonials.

SINGING, SPEAKING, all branches.—JOSIAH RICHARDSON (voice specialist), School of Voice Cultivation, Exeter Hall, Strand. Terms from 10s. 6d.—Postal Instruction.

SPANISH.—A reputed Madrilian teacher guarantees proficiency even to the most backward. Simple system. Moderate terms.—"Madrileño," 15, Daneville-road, Denmark Hill.

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